Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ... MONDAY EVENING, ... MR. COLLINS, ...

BRYAN HALL.

MADAME MATILDA CRIVELLI, POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT IN CHICAGO. Wednesday Evening, December ... FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' FESTIVAL. ... MATILDA CRIVELLI, ... Sig'r ACHILLE ARDAVANI, ... Sig'r GARIBALDI, ... Mons. ALEX. WOLOWSKI, Pianist to Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, ...

A CARD.—The attention of the public is particularly called to the concentration of talent on this same evening. ...

RAREY.

J. S. RAREY has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he will give a Lecture illustrated with Practical Demonstrations of Horsemanship, AT BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening Next, Dec. 21. ... Admission ... Reserved Seats ...

ELOCUTION. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York, will return to Chicago ON THE 21ST INST., ... TERMS MODERATE. Address "Sherman House."

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st. ... BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE, ... ADMISSIONS: ... ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 20th, 1861, for a short time only, J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE, Commencing with the Creation of the World, ...

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WARNER, ...

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER. ... SOUND AND VENTILATION ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts. ...

Wanted.

WANTED—30 Drawers suitable for a dry goods store. ... N. M. LAHAWAY, 130 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two Girls, one as Chambermaid and the other as Dining Room Girl. ...

WANTED—A Partner to join in a profitable business. ...

WANTED—A young gentleman wishes a furnished room with board ...

WANTED—A first class Pattern Maker, ... MURPHY & BOYD, ...

WANTED.—At the Waverly House, No. 223 Kenzie street, ...

WANTED—Two pair superior heavy draught Horses, ...

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, two or three rooms, ...

WANTED! WANTED!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels, ...

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties, ... St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. ...

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass in every town and county in the Northwest ...

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE health unfits him for study ...

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!— ...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.— ...

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second-hand Top Buggy, ...

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861. NUMBER 138.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

FOUKE AGAIN.

In the House yesterday, as appears from our dispatches, Mr. Phil. Fouke, who has made himself eminent already in this session by the exhibition of his blatant pro-slavery ... proclivities, received a sharp and merited rebuke for his late attempt to invade the decency of debate, and introduce what the country hoped had died out in our legislative halls, bullyism and personal recontres. Mr. Fouke mistook his man, in the member from Kansas, and we may hope that he will profit by the lesson. In many ways he misrepresents his constituents, and the correction will do good.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The foreign news published in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, startled the country like the shock of an earthquake. The intelligence from England by the previous steamer had calmed public apprehension and led people to suppose that Great Britain would be guided by the principles of international law, as laid down by herself, in relation to the rights of neutrals and belligerents. But the news by the *Europa* indicates that she intends to lay down *new* law and repudiate her own precedents, and force a quarrel with the United States if such a thing be possible. That the law is on our side in the case of the seizure of the rebel commissioners, is fully and unequivocally conceded by the "British Thunderer." In a leader of the 28th ult., the Times declares that: "*Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which now tells against us.* * * * We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these rights. * * * * * * According to these facts, *the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed.*" After citing the opinion of Lord Stowell, "whose judgment on this subject," says the *Times*, "is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject," that journal remarks that, "so far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law writers *is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant vessel upon the high seas.*"

Other influential organs of English opinion held similar language and arrived at the same conclusions. But the next intelligence we get is, that "it has been decided by the law officers of the Crown," says the *Post*, "that the action of Capt. Wilkes was unjustifiable, and a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country, and it is the duty of the Government to demand prompt reparation." And "should this just demand not be complied with," says the *Times*, "we cannot doubt Lord Lyons will be withdrawn from Washington." The *Observer*, a ministerial journal, states that "a special messenger by the *Europa* carried a demand from the British Government to Lord Lyons, *insisting on an apology and restoration to the British flag of Mason and Slidell.*"

Thus stands the affair at the date of the sailing of the steamer. The grave question now arises, what course shall the American Government pursue in the event that the British Government insists on an apology and restoration to the British flag of the rebel Commissioners? What course will honor and the great interests at stake, dictate? Never before, in view of existing emergencies, has our Government faced so grave a question as this; never before were moderation and wisdom, coupled with resolution and firmness, so essential to a right decision and to right action. The first and the most natural impulse is to bid the Government of Great Britain defiance, and take the consequences of an additional war upon our hands. From the very beginning of this rebellion the hereditary aristocracy of that country has sided with the Confederates. Its sympathies have been wholly with the slave-holding Oligarchy in its efforts to overthrow the Government. It hates Republicanism as it hates anything else that is inherently antagonistic to its own constitution and nature; and it is doubtless eager for a pretext to reduce these sympathies and these hates to action. This fact makes us as a people, more restless and excitable under provocations from that source, than we would be were another power to make the same demand upon us. It is the more important, therefore, that we exercise deliberation and weigh well every word and act that may have a bearing upon the question at issue. We cannot afford to violate the principles of right and justice in our intercourse with other nations, nor can we afford that others violate them with impunity in their dealings with us. What is necessary, therefore, is that our Government rise above all passion and resentment, and determine what its action shall be from a correct appreciation of the question—to concede whatever justice may require at our hands—if, indeed, it requires anything—to demand, and, if need be, enforce the same measure of justice that we are willing to accord. But whatever disasters may be apprehended from a war with Great Britain while engaged in quelling rebellion at home—whatever the advantages of maintaining friendly relations with that power while our internal dissensions continue, the Government cannot afford to put itself in the wrong to escape the one or to secure the other. If war between these two great Christian and kindred nations is to result, and the civilization of the world set back, be the wrong and the injustice which precede and provoke it all on the side of Great Britain. Let our record be unpolluted by the taint or even the suspicion of wrong—let it also not be blackened by the disgrace of submission to unjust demands.

It yet remains to be learned in what manner the demands of Great Britain will be pressed—whether they will be made unconditionally and without giving time for discussion, or whether they will be coupled with a proposition to submit the matter in dispute to the arbitration of some impartial neutral power. If the former course should be pursued, it is easy to determine what the result will be. We must fight. But if she should incline to the latter policy, then we presume our Government will meet her on amicable ground, and abide by the decision, whatever that may be.

But while this grave subject is engaging the attention of Government, we cannot too earnestly commend to the President and to Congress the importance of prosecuting the war actually on our hands with increased vigor. We shall make no more complaints of the apathy and the tenderness manifested towards traitors, which have thus far characterized the war, if from this time forward earnestness shall mark its prosecution, and if all the means allowed by the usages of civilized nations shall be taken advantage of to break the back of the rebellion. Had such a course been followed from the beginning, the present complication with Great Britain would hardly have occurred, and it is the only sure way to prevent a recurrence of similar troubles hereafter with those powers that sympathise with the rebels. Better to lose life on the battle field than by slow fevers and devouring pestilence in hospitals and in camps—better to suffer occasional reverses than have our army demoralized by inaction. Surely the time for earnest work has come.

Important Bill.

We publish in to-day's TRIBUNE Senator Wilson's bill to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer forces. The benefits to be secured are of that sort which bear few conspicuous records, but which make the difference of life and death, of happiness and misery, in many a soldier's family and home. The present bill seems well guarded. It provides that the paymaster-general assign one or more paymasters, now in service, to reside in each State to receive and distribute the allotments of volunteers to their families. The President, moreover, is to appoint three persons for each State, authorized to visit the several departments of the army and procure these allotments, these commissioners serving without pay.

The gentlemen who are pressing this matter to such an excellent conclusion, are doing the country more service than if they headed a brigade upon the field.

The British Gunboat Landrail.

The Halifax papers have just been in convulsions over an alleged insult to the British flag in the firing of the San Jacinto on the British gunboat Landrail. The latter reached New York on Friday last, and her commander, Thomas H. Martin, says that the only transaction out of which such a report could have grown, was the fact that he met the United States ship San Jacinto in the Gulf of Florida,—which fired a *blank* shot to leward and hailed the Landrail, which had no flag flying at the time. The commander of the San Jacinto courteously explained the object of the summons, which was perfectly proper,—saying that he was seeking the privateer Sumter. Commander Martin did not regard the summons of the San Jacinto as in the slightest degree insulting or improper, and disavows very emphatically the sentiments imputed to him by the Halifax papers.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Her Operations on the High Seas.

Treachery of the Captain of the Iroquois.

The brig Thomas W. Rowland, 304 tons, Capt. H. Rowland, left St. Thomas on the 27th of November, and reached New York on Thursday night. She reports that the Sumter got to Martinique on the 17th of November, from a cruise. Had captured brig Joseph Parks of Boston, from Bahia to the United States, southward of St. Thomas, in ballast. Took money, chains, and provisions and burnt her. She also took schooner Daniel Trowbridge, from New Haven to the West Indies; threw overboard live stock and other cargo, until they came to the provisions, and supplied themselves with beef and pork, and burnt her. The crew she took to Martinique and liberated them. The crew of the Joseph Parks were also landed at Martinique. One of the crew was brought home in the Rowland.

The U. S. steamer Iroquois left St. Thomas on the 16th of November, for Martinique, in search of the privateer Sumter who was reported lying at the port. The Sumter was found in the harbor fastened by a stern hawser to the trees on the beach, and anchored forward. She was taking on coal, which was brought in litters. The Iroquois ran in close to her, but the French authorities warned the Iroquois that if she anchored they would detain her for 24 hours after the Sumter left. The Iroquois accordingly stood out to sea, and lay off and on at the mouth of the harbor. She would run in until her jib-boom was over the Sumter's deck, and each time the privateersmen were beat to quarters, and the deck was cleared for action.

The Sumter remained until Saturday night when, having repainted, coaled, and fitted her rigging, she prepared to go to sea. The Captain of the Iroquois had agreed with the Captain of an American schooner in port, that if the Sumter showed signs of going to sea at night he would burn a blue-light. This Captain left before Saturday, and gave the instructions and blue-light to another American Captain. On Saturday word was brought on board the Iroquois that the Sumter intended to put to sea that night. About midnight the signal was given that the privateer was getting under way, and coming out to the southward. In place of going in that direction *the Iroquois was headed in the contrary direction, under a full head of steam, as if to get out of the way as fast as possible.* The crew assert that she steamed at the rate of 15 knots an hour; faster than she had ever gone before. The vessel was kept on her course for several hours, until a great offing having been made, she bore away for St. Thomas, without any attempt to find the privateer. She returned to that port on the night of Monday, and came to her old anchorage. When she was standing to the windward from Martinique, she passed a schooner, and the First Lieutenant suggested to the Captain that they should speak her, in hopes that she could give them some information of the privateer. The Captain, however, put him off, saying, "Tut! tut! No, sir! Head her away for St. Thomas." He then went below and turned in. The Captain told his officers that he was an old schoolmate of the Captain of the Sumter, and it would be unpleasant to attack him. The officers and crew of the Iroquois express the greatest indignation at the treachery of their Captain, and some of the officers were anxious to leave the vessel which had been so wilfully disgraced.

There is not the slightest excuse for the Iroquois's Captain having refrained from an attack upon the Sumter, for his crew numbered 160 men, and the Sumter's only 100. The Iroquois has 6 guns, and the Sumter only 5, of lighter metal. There is no subordination on the privateer, each man doing pretty much as he choose. The Iroquois's crew declare that they could have taken her without firing a gun, and that they could have cleared her decks with cutlasses alone, in fifteen minutes after boarding her.

To show the criminal treachery of the Captain of the Iroquois, it is only necessary to say that while she was standing off and on at the mouth of Martinique harbor, the Captain dispatched a schooner to St. Thomas for a load of coal and provisions, ostensibly that she might stay and blockade the Sumter. This schooner reached St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon, took in her coal and provisions, and that night at 10 o'clock was towed to sea by a United States man-of-war that had just arrived from the East Indies on her way home. The war steamer, the name of which has not reached us, was ordered by the United States Consul at St. Thomas to tow the schooner to Martinique, and assist the Iroquois in taking the Sumter if necessary. The two vessels must have reached Martinique on Monday night, 48 hours after the privateer left. On that night, at probably the same time, the *Iroquois came into St. Thomas harbor*, having abandoned her post and allowed the Sumter to escape.

The closing of the ports of the world against the prizes of the pirates, has altered their plans, so that they now rob their prizes of charts, chronometers, and other instruments, ready money, provisions, and such other portable property, as they need, and then burn the captured vessels to the water's edge. Her officers boasted that they had taken and destroyed 90 American vessels since she first went into commission. The Captain of the Sumter says he would treat our Captains well, so long as our Government dealt mildly with privateersmen, but if we hang their men, he would hang every American seaman who fell into his hands. The Sumter's boilers are said to be out of repair, and she is not able to make more than nine knots per hour. Her officers had been buying all the winter clothing they could find in Martinique, as they are going to take the privateer to England to repair.

In Martinique, the rebels find many friends. The negroes were, of course, very hostile to the Confederates, and the authorities fearing that they would cut the Sumter's hawser, placed a guard of ten soldiers over it night and day to prevent their accomplishing their purpose. For these interesting particulars we are indebted to J. B. Lawrence, mate of the T. W. Rowland, and to the Captain's wife. They say that it is matter of common report that the Iroquois allowed the privateer Jeff. Davis to escape, as she has the Sumter.

The Allotment Bill.

The following bill has been offered by Senator Wilson, to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer forces:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That to each State from which volunteers have been or shall be accepted by the President under the act of July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing laws and protecting public property," there shall be assigned by the Paymaster General one or more Paymasters now in the service, who shall reside in such State, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute to the respective families or friends of such volunteers from said state such portions of the pay of said volunteers, respectively, as they may allot in the manner of the above recited act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint for each State having volunteers in the service as aforesaid, three persons who shall be authorized by the President's commission to visit the several departments of the army in which volunteers from their respective States may be, and there procure from said volunteers from time to time their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, duly certified in writing, and by these, or by some commissioned officer of such department, attested in pursuance of such orders as may be made for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and upon which certified allotment, so procured and attested, the family or friends of the volunteer making the same may draw such portions of his pay as he may therein request.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons appointed as commissioners to carry into effect the preceding sections of this act shall receive no pay or emoluments whatever from the treasury of the United States.

The Late Fight at Fort Pickens.

JAMES' GUNS DECLARED USELESS AND THE PARROTT GUN RECOMMENDED.

The official report of General Harvey Brown relative to the brilliant fight at Fort Pickens, is crowded out of our columns this morning by the pressure of other matter. It is a plain, succinct and soldierly statement of the whole affair, and confirms it as an undoubted victory for the Union arms. Fort Pickens remains unhurt. Fort McRae was sadly shattered by our fire, and the town of Warrington and part of the Pensacola Navy Yard were burned. Only six men in Fort Pickens were hurt. General Brown has suggested in his report several points gathered from his experience in this action, for which we make room, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Nov. 29, 1861.

GENERAL—The bombardment of the 22d and 23d has elicited some facts that are of importance, and I notice them that we may in future profit by them.

First—That with the most efficient guns of the largest calibre and served in the best manner, no serious injury can be done to stone or brick walls, or to guns in sand batteries, or to troops serving them, unless probably by rifled guns, if properly protected, at a distance of from two thousand to three thousand yards.

Second—That shells and hot shot are not to be depended on for firing even wooden buildings, unless having in them incendiary composition.

Third—That pieces of port fire are nearly useless as such incendiary composition.

Fourth—That brick buildings covered with slate cannot be fired by either hot shot or shells at the distance named, unless by accident, unless the shells have rock fires.

Fifth—That the trouble and expense incurred in protecting forts by sand bag traverses, &c., is far more than repaid by the saving of the lives of the defenders.

Sixth—That no dependence is to be placed on James's rifle projectiles, either as it respects accuracy or range. If I had had guns to be depended on, I could have silenced the most of the enemy's sand batteries and the guns in Barrancas.

Seventh—That ships with their present armament cannot for an hour contend against rifled guns, and that if our navy is not at once supplied liberally with good rifled guns, it will be very likely to be disgraced.

Eighth—That on service here, and I believe the remark applies with equal force to every river and harbor in the Gulf, a gunboat drawing six feet water and well armed with good rifled guns can do more and better service than a forty-gun ship, or than such ships as the Niagara and Richmond.

Ninth—That sail vessels are utterly useless in enforcing a blockade.

Tenth—That Parrott's rifled guns are efficient, and that forts should be immediately supplied with them and with a full supply of ammunition.

I would strongly urge that a dozen of Parrott's thirty-pounders or, if to be had, of larger calibre, be sent to this post, with a good supply of ammunition, as early as possible. I had one which I found to be excellent, but when the navy met with such a mishap in the Mississippi I was compelled to let Flag Officer McKean have it and one of my twelve pounder Parrott guns to put on one of his ships to save them from being driven out of the waters by a little steamer having a rifled gun on board.

HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Brigadier General L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

FROM CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA.

Our Troops, Under Gen. Milroy, Attack the Rebel Stronghold and Clean them out.

PHILLIPPI, Va., Dec. 16.—A force consisting of the 9th Indiana and a detachment from the 14th Indiana, 25th and 32d Ohio, the 2d and 3d Virginia regiments, and Riggs's and Bracken's cavalry, in all about 1,800 men, under command of Gen. Milroy, left Cheat Mountain on the 13th, for the purpose of driving the rebels from their fortified camp on the Allegheny Mountains. Our forces came in sight of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in front of their entrenchments, charged upon them and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon by both sides, and several brilliant charges were made by our men.

Gen. Milroy withdrew at nightfall, intending to renew the attack in the morning. During the night the rebels left their camp silently, burning everything they could not carry with them.

Our loss was 20 killed and 30 wounded. The rebel loss is believed to be not less than 150 killed, including one field officer. We have 30 prisoners.

By this last brilliant achievement General Reynolds's front has been cleared of the enemy, there being no organized rebel force within forty miles of our advance post.

A detachment sent out from this place yesterday returned this evening with ten rebel guerillas, including the notorious Jack Kurn.

Rebel Outrages on Union Men in Central Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Correspondence from Sedalia, dated the 15th inst., says every day furnishes fresh evidence of the outrages committed upon Union men in Johnston and Lafayette counties. As many as thirty-five teams, with wagons containing household goods belonging to fugitives, were counted in one encampment.

A detachment from Colonel Eads's 27th Missouri regiment arrived at Sedalia on Saturday from a reconnoissance in and around Knob Noster. They report the country around being fast overrun with men from Price's army. The scouts surrounded the dwelling of the notorious Seth Stevens, formerly captain of one of these foraging bands, intending to search for powder and arms, and while the residence was undergoing an examination the foolish man planted himself at his back window and fired into the men outside. The shot proved harmless, but the man paid dearly for his rashness, for the discharge of a volley through the house in various directions, soon put him beyond the possibility of doing any more harm to Union men in his vicinity.

The boys brought in one prisoner, who confessed he had been in Price's army the past summer. They would have left him unmolested, however, had they not found about him indisputable evidence of his having been connected with men engaged in stripping our soldiers of their clothing while these soldiers have been at their homes attending to the temporary wants of their families, incident to the coming winter, on a short furlough.

Advices from Jefferson City state that none of the Judges of the Supreme Court had filed their oaths of loyalty in the Secretary's office up to Saturday, being the extent of the limit by the ordinance of the Convention.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The excitement which was first caused by the somewhat belligerent tone of the European news, is rapidly subsiding, and there is a general belief that war with England can easily be avoided without dishonor. The President, it is known, is strongly opposed to the adoption of a warlike policy against any foreign power under the present circumstances of the country. The Europa's dispatches seem not to disturb the Government, which, notwithstanding the belligerent aspect assumed, shows no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or the policy of the Government assumed in the arrest of Mason and Slidell. The report of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of Mason and Slidell causes a universal sentiment of defiance.

It is regarded as settled that Congress will adjourn on Thursday for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the holidays at home. No important legislation will be attempted this week, though some members are very anxious to pass a resolution expressive of their views, before Congress takes this recess.

The rebels have an immense force and are erecting a large battery at the mouth of Occoquan Creek, so that they can fire at vessels plying between this city and Gen. Hooker's division.

The reconnoissance made a few days ago from Gen. Sumner's division, established the fact that the enemy had retired from Annandale. Upon abandoning it, they burned a few houses belonging to a person suspected of Union proclivities.

It is understood here in diplomatic circles that Mexico is preparing to make a very vigorous resistance to the invasion of her territory by Spain, France, and England, more vigorous, indeed, than the allies at one time anticipated.

Gen. Butler's Troops at Ship Island—Another Proclamation to Loyal Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The chartered steamer Constitution arrived this afternoon. She left Boston on the 21st November with the 26th Massachusetts, and the 9th Connecticut regiments, arriving at Ship Island, between New Orleans and Mobile, on the 3d of Dec. All the troops were landed the next day, by some rebels steamers captured by our fleet. The Constitution remained at Ship Island four days, and sailed for Key West and Havana.

Gen. J. Wolcott Phelps, who commanded the troops, on the 5th of Dec. put forth a proclamation from Ship Island to the loyal citizens of the South, strongly anti-slavery in tone.

Union Fugitives from Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 15.—Several citizens from Arkansas have reached here during the past week and enlisted in the Arkansas company under Capt. Wise, late member of the Legislature from that State. These men say there was a Union society in Izard, Fulton, Independence, and Searcy counties, numbering 2,500 men, which could have made an organized stand in two weeks more time; but it was betrayed by a recent member and broken up and scattered. Many of these Union men have been arrested and taken to Little Rock. Some have been hung, and a large number are now in the woods, trying to effect their escape from the State.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND'S WAR ALARM.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

POPULAR "GRIT" MANIFESTED.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

ANTI-SLAVERY PROPOSITIONS.

30,000 ARMS FOR CANADA.

Troops Reviewed at Cairo.

17,000 TROOPS IN LINE.

BUTLER'S VAN AT SHIP ISLAND.

SCARE AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUMTER AND IROQUOIS.

CHARLESTON YET BURNING.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1861.

Mr. Wilson's bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia provides for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the District. Slave masters must, within ninety days, present their claims to three Commissioners, residents of Washington, appointed by the President, who are to receive $2,000 each, and who shall decide upon such claims and appraise the value of the slaves, in no case to exceed $300 apiece. The Commissioners are required, within nine months, to make a report, which is to be deemed full and conclusive in all respects, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will pay the amounts adjudged due to each claimant.

The Investigating Committee's report, which will be made to-morrow, may indirectly censure Secretary Welles for allowing his brother-in-law (Geo. D. Morgan) to make ninety-five thousand dollars in purchasing vessels for the Navy Department.

Mr. Faulkner, who started this afternoon for Richmond, takes a hundred dollars, sent by Hon. Schuyler Colfax to Mr. Ely, for our sick and destitute soldiers who may have received nothing from their Northern friends. Mr. Faulkner says he has indirectly received information from Richmond which leads him to doubt whether Mr. Ely will be released in exchange for himself. The difficulty is understood to be technical objections to giving up a prisoner of war, as they consider Ely to be, in return for a political prisoner like Faulkner. It is hoped that a remedy has been devised by which Ely's release is assured. Should it not be, Faulkner promises to return within thirty days from his departure from Fort Warren, and again be feted and be-turkeyed by Boston flunkies.

In the diplomatic body this is regarded as a grave moment, in view of England's attitude. It is feared that she may demand the return of Mason and Slidell so peremptorily as to preclude negotiation, and lead to immediate hostilities. The Nashville is, however, some offset to the Trent. The Southern emissaries abroad have, according to English gentlemen just arrived, made most lavish promises to Europe.

Several Congressmen from New England went down the river to Budd's Ferry, on Saturday. As they were landing from small boats, the rebels opened fire, but hit nothing.

The Conway-Fouke difficulty stands thus: Mr. Conway wished to know whether the word "falsehood," in Fouke's remarks, as reported in the *Globe* on Friday, intended to be personally applicable to him. Mr. Fouke replied in a long, rambling speech, describing the battle of Belmont, but not making a direct answer to the question. Mr. Conway then said he had given the gentleman the amplest opportunity to remove the offensive imputation, but Fouke not having availed himself of the generosity, he (Conway) submitted whether he was not seeking a personal quarrel without cause, and whether such conduct was not that of a common blackguard and scoundrel. Mr. Fouke replied that Conway was a disgrace to the House and the country; and considerable sensation has been created in town by the affair. Mr. Conway will neither seek further quarrel nor avoid one. He has submitted the case to Gen. Jim. Lane, who holds Conway not bound to pursue the matter beyond its present *status*. As to the battle of Belmont, Conway referred to it in the first instance accidentally, on the strength of newspaper reports that it was a Federal defeat. Probably the affair will terminate here.

Officers of the Minnesota regiment fully confirm the statement of General Gorman's flogging negroes for attempting to sell liquor in camp, notwithstanding the sutler of the regiment was in the daily practice of selling it to the soldiers.

Senator Wilson's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, appropriates one million dollars to compensate loyal owners. It receives the assent of several members of the Cabinet, including Chase; also, of numerous high army officers and influential members of Congress.

The military committee of the Senate will report adverse to Mr. Wilkinson's bill abolishing the distinction between the regular and volunteer forces, on the ground that its effect would be to make the whole army regulars; whereas our form contemplates a small standing army and a large volunteer force. Moreover, the bill is deemed unconstitutional.

The House bill for 20,000 Kentucky military police will probably not pass the Senate.

It is reported to-night that Gen. McDowell marched out on a foraging expedition, to-day, towards Fairfax, with 8,000 men and 100 wagons. He had some skirmishing, and subsequently entered Fairfax, finding only a few persons there.

LATER.—The advance to Fairfax was as follows: Gen. Wadsworth started at 2 o'clock this morning, with three regiments of infantry. He proceeded on the road from Fall's Church towards Fairfax. Simultaneously an expedition of a few regiments from Fitz John Porter's division, with a squadron of Averill's Pennsylvania cavalry, proceeded by another road. They went into Fairfax and found no enemy there. Wadsworth's Brigade got 73 wagon loads of forage. Gen. Porter's expedition also took a considerable quantity. The only fighting took place at a house where a secessionist was making signals to the enemy beyond. He (the rebel) was shot at 300 yards distance. No casualties on our side.

Gen. Augur to-day took command of the brigade formerly under Gen. Keyes.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 16, 1861.

The grand review and inspection of troops at Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt took place to-day, by Gen. Van Rensselaer, Inspector General, attended by Gens. Sturges, Sweeney, Grant, and McClernand. The troops at all points performed admirably. The force reviewed at Cairo was 8,000; at Bird's Point 6,000; and at Fort Holt 3,000. Gen. Van Rensselaer goes to Paducah to-morrow, and to Cape Girardeau on Wednesday, to inspect the troops.

Scouts were thrown out in a circle ranging from Belmont to Charleston, on Saturday night, without discovering any enemy.

Nineteen of the Camp Jackson prisoners arrived here this morning from St. Louis, on their way to Dixie; but a telegraphic dispatch was received by Gen. Grant that they had obtained their papers fraudulently, and not to pass them through. Whereupon Gen. Grant put them to work on the fortifications, where they will be kept until an opportunity to send them back occurs.

A Court Martial and Military Commission convenes here to-morrow.

Accounts from Columbus confirm the report that large numbers of anchors and heavy cable chains were received, for the purpose of throwing them across the river and obstructing navigation; also, 24 torpedoes or submarine batteries; to be planted in the river near Columbus. The new gunboat St. Louis has been thoroughly officered and has gone into commission.

P. S. A gentleman direct from Columbus, who has previously furnished us with valuable information, and who can be relied on, gives information that four regiments of infantry and three gunboats have been dispatched to New Orleans, where a battle was being fought, and the city threatened with demolition by our forces. The greatest excitement is said to prevail, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions. This movement from Columbus is the one expected to be made on this point on Friday last.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 16, 1861.

The war news from England creates a great deal of excitement here. Hardly anything else was talked about on 'Change. A more vigorous tone in favor of using negroes to put down the Southern rebellion is noticed among Union men. The feeling is generally in favor of sustaining our Government if it refuses to surrender Mason and Slidell. The secesh are in high glee.

Passengers by the Pacific Railroad to-night, report the continued activity of our troops towards Lexington, mostly from Otterville. The secret is well kept by the officers.

The time for taking the oath of allegiance by State and County officers has expired. None of the Supreme Court Judges took the oath, and the entire Court will have to be re-appointed. Many Circuit Judges also failed, and the County Coroner of St. Louis, and many Justices of the Peace in St. Louis county. All the city officers, excepting D. H. Armstrong, City Commissioner, took the oath. About half the city officers have heretofore been set down as secessionists. Their taking the oath excites surprise.

There was an examination of runaway slaves confined in the county jail, to-day, by order of General Halleck, to ascertain the political status of their masters. General Halleck has not stated his intention regarding those owned by known disloyalists. It is noticeable that all the officers of regiments or companies above Jefferson City, on the Pacific Railroad, have been ordered to rejoin them immediately.

Ex-Postmaster Hogan, who is under arrest for withholding money due the Government, publishes a card denying the justice of such an allegation, and professing to court a full investigation.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, December 16, 1861.

The train which left St. Joseph, this morning, for this city, was fired into when about four and a half miles west of Osborne, and about thirty miles from St. Jo. The outrage occurred before daylight, while the train was passing through a piece of timber and moving at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour. Three seperate volleys were fired. At the first discharge sixteen balls struck the engine and tender. At the second fifteen struck the passenger coaches—of which there were two—and wounded a brakeman in the thigh, but not dangerously. At the third volley some balls rattled on the tops of the passenger coaches, but did no damage and made but few marks. The rapid movement of the train is supposed to have saved the lives of such passengers as were seated at the windows; the dim light and the speed spoiling any accurate aim of the traitors. No windows were broken and no enemy was seen to a certainty. Stewartville is rather noted for rebellious proclivities.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16, 1861.

Information that is deemed reliable here, states that the rebels have been making extensive preparations for the defence of Bowling Green. The force at that point has been considerably increased. All the rolling stock of the roads from Nashville to Memphis have been employed in transporting troops north. It is estimated that the present force of Gen. Buckner is forty thousand.

The indications are that a great battle must ensue shortly. The preparations made in this department are of such a character as, it is hoped, to insure victory to our arms. All is quiet on the left wing.

Cannonading was reported at Somerset, on Friday, but no definite information has been received here.

The report of the capture and wounding of Capt. Prime, of Buell's Staff, at Somerset, is now confirmed.

An attempt is being made by members of the Legislature to have Powell expelled by the National Senate, as a secessionist.

Kentucky will raise ten regiments of twelve months men for the defence and protection of the State. An agreement has been entered into similar to that made by the President with the loyal government of Missouri.

Reports state that Lexington is actually threatened by 2,000 rebels from Eastern Kentucky, who have overrun Wolfe and Morgan counties. West Liberty was taken by the rebels on Tuesday. The secessionists of Owingsville have ordered the Union men to leave, which the latter did. The Union men of Montgomery county were rallying at Mt. Sterling to oppose the rebels.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

Further Accounts of the Insurrection and Burning—The City Nearly Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The Old Point boat brings the report of the discovery and prompt suppression by the military authorities of a negro insurrection at Charleston.

The account states that the plot was disclosed by the body servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the city were to be joined by large bands from the country, who were to come in armed at night. He said the sash factory had been fired by a free negro whom he designated, and who has been arrested.

A small quantity of arms were found under the floors of the negro cabins. They were all new and in good condition. In another negro cabin knives and hatchets were found secreted. The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows. The fire companies being composed of men who were on military duty, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless the two best ones. The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* are said to be destroyed.

Another account states that the negro insurrection broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before the fire, and is still raging unchecked; but this last report is not well authenticated.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—We learn from the captain of the Norfolk boat that he was informed by the captain of the steamer Illinois, which had arrived at Old Point from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging conflagration. This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book's* dispatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15.—The Norfolk *Day Book* gives the following startling intelligence from Branchville, South Carolina, 86 miles from Charleston, dated the 7th: "Passengers just arrived report a destructive fire at Charleston. There was a stiff breeze and little water. The fire equalled the largest conflagration ever known on this continent."

Officer Shot by a Dubuque Woman.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 16.—A woman named Mrs. Harriet Stokey, living on Elm street, between 13th and 14th street, shot Capt. Conway through the neck, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, killing him instantly. The act was committed in self-defence, at her house. Conway is well known on the river. He was mate of the steamer Milwaukee last season.

The Sumter and Iroquois.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The bark Agnes has arrived here. She reports speaking the English brig Mary Morton, which reported that the Sumter and Iroquois had a severe engagement, and one of them, she did not know which, had put into Martinique to repair.

The Conway-Fouke Matter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Washington specials say a duel is afoot between Conway and Fouke. The latter insists on satisfaction.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a petition that in consequence of the present rebellion slavery be absolutely and unconditionally abolished.

Mr. TENEYCK, of New Jersey, offered a resolution that the present war is for the Union, according to the constitution; that the object of the war is to save the former and enforce the latter; that it was so in the beginning and should be so till the last; that measures, extreme, radical and disruptive in themselves, involving in a common fate for the loyal and disloyal, should not be resorted to; and that in suppressing treason, the Government cannot prove traitor to the organic law of the land. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform manner for dealing with the slaves of the rebels, and those made prisoners, or escaping from their masters. Agreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Ind., offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to provide a law, so that the aiders of treason may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in the courts of the U. S. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents, inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure to persons of African descent the right to take out patents. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minn., offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, did, on the 1st of March last, write a letter to Jeff. Davis, [a letter was here read introducing a Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Davis, as having an improvement in fire arms,] and whereas such letter is evidence of disloyalty, therefore,

Resolved, That Jesse D. Bright be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER said he should introduce a French spoliation bill soon.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, made a few remarks in his own defence, in reply to a resolution to inquire into his conduct.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A personal explanation occurred between Messrs. Conway, of Kansas, and Fouke, of Illinois, during which Mr. Conway charged Fouke with a deliberate purpose to bring about a personal collision without cause, and asked whether such conduct was not only unworthy a member of this House, but characteristic rather of a blackguard and scoundrel? [Sensation.]

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, wanted to say one word in reply.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and others, objected. They had had enough of such things.

The SPEAKER informed Mr. Fouke that no debate was in order.

Mr. FOUKE, amid the cries of "order," was understood to say that Mr. Conway was a disgrace to the nation and humanity.

There the matter ended in the House.

The House passed the bill to strike out from the pension roll the names of all persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or who have in any manner aided the rebellion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Capt. Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vessel of the United States, did, on the 8th Nov., 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies, and dangerous men, who, with their suite, were on their way to Europe, to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be ambassadors from the seceded Confederate States; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion, merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and moreover, in a public letter has thanked Capt. Wilkes for the act, and,

WHEREAS, This House on the first day of the session did propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes for his brave, adroit and patriotic conduct in the arrest of traitors, and,

WHEREAS, further on the same day, This House did request the President to confine the said J. M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted felons until certain military officers of the United States, captured and held by the so-called Confederate States, should be treated as prisoners of war, therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government, and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honor, and vindicating the courage, of the Government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved the previous question. They had heard the first growl of the British lion. It remained to be seen who would cower.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that a former resolution approbatory of Capt. Wilkes passed without being so referred. He (Vallandigham) had offered this resolution in good faith, and would stand by it.

The House then refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. FENTON again moved that the Preamble and Resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the motion was agreed to by yeas 109, nays 13. The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, hoped the bill would not pass. According to the official returns we have a standing army of between six hundred to seven hundred thousand men, which is amply sufficient for the war. We have more soldiers now than can be used. The raising of 20,000 volunteers for 12 months, instead of for the war, should not be authorized. He did not understand that the military authorities had asked for this increase; besides, he was opposed to the mode of raising them.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, trusted the bill would pass. The volunteers proposed to be raised in Kentucky were of the best kind and familiar with State. The base of operations was at Louisville, and 20,000 more men were necessary to guard the base of the line in which our army will operate.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said Kentucky has furnished a quota of 27,000 men. He repeated what he said the other day, namely, that before he introduced the bill he mentioned the subject to the Secretary of War, and also consulted the President, who together with his Cabinet, he was informed, approved of the measure. As to Mr. Lovejoy's opposition, he knew that gentleman would vote against any thing but what related to negroes. In the course of his remarks Mr. Wickliffe said that whenever our army shall move to take possession of Columbus, we will require every soldier that can be brought into the field to retake the place and march on Tennessee. The volunteers will not be required to serve in Kentucky alone; but to fight wherever an enemy can be found; and they will do it. He (Wickliffe) entered his protest against making a regular army out of these more than 600,000 volunteers. The gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy) was at the battle of Bull Run, and must have seen we have not men enough. The decisive battle in this campaign must be fought in Kentucky, and when fought he wanted the highways protected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill on financial grounds, saying this war must be carried on in the most economical manner.

Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, urged the passage of the bill, and argued that there must be force enough to defend Kentucky at all hazards.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, also supported the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, said he would carry on the war to put down rebellion and let slavery take care of itself. He was not to be intimidated by any sneers or allusions to his Anti-slavery sentiments. He was not afraid of the slave or of the driver's whip. He was willing to vote in good faith men and money, but not for the proposed force at an expense of thirty millions of dollars, when it was not needed. Some of the superfluous force on the Potomac river ought to be sent to Kentucky.

Messrs. BINGHAM of Ohio, MAYNARD of Tennessee, and MORRILL of Vermont, severally spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, closed the debate in reply to Mr. Lovejoy. He said we have the best reason to believe that we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet, and we have not met him at any time excepting when he outnumbered us; hence we have not been able to drive back the foe one foot.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied, accounting for this by the fact that the enemy will not meet us unless when he is in superior numbers.

Mr. BLAIR—Then why should not our army overrun the enemy?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Because we have no Generals.

Mr. BLAIR advocated the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

M. ALLEN, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn on Thursday next, it be until the first of January.

The resolution was adopted by 60 against 56. Adjourned.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

Gen. Prentiss Moving upon the Rebels at Lexington—He Shells them from Across the River.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 15.—Forty of Gen. Prentiss's command returned here to-night, most of them sick with measles. They report that the Federals had several skirmishes with the rebels on their march, killing a few of them. When at the river, opposite Lexington, they were fired on by the rebels at that place, and Gen. Prentiss dispersed them with shell from three 12-pounders, but there being no ferry or means of crossing the river, our forces were compelled to return to Richmond for forage and prisoners. It was Prentiss's intention, however, to cross the river on Saturday at a point above Lexington, and the forces from Sedalia and Kansas City would join him. The rebels are reported to be 3,000 strong.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Per Steamer Europa and City of Washington.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.—The following is additional to the Europa's news, telegraphed last night:

The London *Times* says that the principle on which the Government rests its demand, is that a British ship, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, must be held to be British ground as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. No such violation has been proved, or sought to be proved, against the Trent; consequently, the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks, was entirely illegal. Slidell and Mason were, at the most, civil servants to a hostile power, and were traveling from one neutral power to another in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declare them rebels, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. The *Times* concludes by abjuring the Government and the Northern people to do justice in the matter.

Consols on the 29th opened at a further fall of ¾ per cent., under the opinion of the law officers, and the heaviness increased and transactions took place at one per cent. decline, and two per cent. below the quotations before the Trent affair. At the close, there was a rally of about ¼ per cent. United States 5s, which were quoted before the news at 76@78, are nominal at 70@74 in the discount market. The general rates continue at 3½ per cent.

All Garibaldian officers in Switzerland have received orders to assemble at Geneva within a month.

The Italian Minister at Barcelona, in a recent speech, expressed the hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies and her flag wave over Venice and Rome.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 16.—The City of Washington, whose dates, via Queenstown, are to the 5th, brings the following additional to that telegraphed on Sunday:

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition, with a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be convoyed by the Orpheus, a twenty-one gun frigate.

The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on the American question, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed if the act was illegal, that America would make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned the warlike feeling and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A letter has been received since from Sir Richard Cobden, of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

A letter from Gen. Scott, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The exportation of arms, ammunition and lead has been prohibited.

THE TONE OF ENGLISH NEWS.

How the War Threat is Received in Northern Cities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The excitement on 'Change was intense and beggars description. Breadstuffs were favorably affected, and all descriptions very firm. Many lots of cotton were withdrawn from the market. Saltpetre advanced from 11 to 15 cents per pound, and but few holders would name any price. Brimstone was kept out of the market. Chemicals advanced. Bicarbonate of soda went up 1 cent. Coffee and tea were all withdrawn from the market, or only offered at enormous prices. Sugar was offered sparingly. Sterling exchange advanced to 110.

DETROIT, Dec. 16th.—The European news created deep feeling, and the probabilities of a war with England were freely discussed. There is a general desire for our Government to place itself right as regards law, when it will be sustained at every sacrifice.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—The news from England produced a decided sensation. In this section there is a general sentiment that our Government must maintain its right and dignity, regardless of English bluster.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The English news produced a profound sensation in commercial and financial circles, and the impression seems to be general that there is great danger of war with England; but all admit that if Wilkes did wrong in the Trent affair due apologies should be made; but if right, no humiliating concessions ought to be entertained for a moment to England or any other power. The news greatly unsettled the markets and produced a temporary cessation of business, so that there was but little done in any department.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The money article of the *Bulletin* says the foreign news caused a feverish and excited stock market to-day, with a downward tendency, particularly in fancies.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—The English news causes intense excitement, and the action of the Home Government is strongly approved.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The effect of the English news in Baltimore has been to call forth a warm sympathy in the position of the President, whilst the rebels are rejoicing at the prospect of the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish in Baltimore have been "Secesh," but they are now rallying for the Union against England.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—The English news is received here with general astonishment, the tone of the English press and the alleged policy of the British Government. One sentiment only is manifested here, and that is that the honor of our country must be maintained and no concession made to English bluster.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—There seems to be but one feeling here as regards the English news, and that is the hope that the Administration, if right, will maintain the position it has taken with firmness, let the issue be what it may. No one is frightened but the wheat buyers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The news from Europe occasioned no marked excitement among public men. As to the Administration, it is believed that neither the President or the Cabinet will deviate in the least from their present course of conducting the war. The Wall street panic excites considerable amusement in administrative circles.

The War Claims at St. Louis—Failure of State Officers to take the Oath—Ex-Postmaster Hogan.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—All claims against the Department of the West which originated prior to October 14th, must be filed before the Examining Commission, now in session in this city, previous to January 10th, or they won't be paid by the War Department.

All commissioned city officers, and all county officers except nine, have taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention. None of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and but one State officer (Col. Mosely, the Auditor,) have filed their oaths.

The secessionists here openly avow their joy at the prospect for a war with England, while the Unionists seem generally to hope the Administration will firmly adhere to their already proclaimed position, and not deliver up the rebel ambassadors.

John Hogan, who was arrested on Saturday for embezzlement, in a card published this evening, says his arrest was caused by a disagreement between him and the auditing officer of the General Post Office, which might have been prevented by a prompter examination of his accounts.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake-st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships. CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, ...

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, ...

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WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, a Grocery House preferred. ...

WANTED—By a young and healthy Wet Nurse, ...

LOST—On Saturday evening in the Madison street Cars, a ... Lady's Handkerchief. ...

LOST—On Sunday, the 14th ult. a young Sorrel Horse, ...

WANTED—By a competent Musician of this city, a situation as Tenor Singer and Leader of a good Choir. ... PAYNE & PROHOCK, No. 142 Lake street ...

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, Attorney at Law, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. ... Office 45 Clark street, Chicago.

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

COLLEGE BUILDING AT HENRY FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, December 25th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises, I will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the splendid brick North Illinois University Edifice, And the ten acre lot on which it stands. ... For information, address P. S. PERLEY, Henry, Illinois, or me at Canton, Illinois. JAMES TURNER.

CHICAGO ALCOHOL WORKS. FOOT OF MICHIGAN STREET. Office No. 120 South Water St. DRUGGISTS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

NEW GOODS, PLEASE EXAMINE THE RICH CHRISTMAS GIFTS, AT J. H. REED & CO'S, No. 144 LAKE STREET.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... L. A. WARNER. C. R. PARKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS AT No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) For the purpose of giving Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar. ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE. The Rooms are furnished with first-class instruments, a choice LIBRARY OF MUSIC, And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches. E. A. PAYNE. R. R. PROHOCK.

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THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE. She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. N. Jones, ... BINCKLEY & HANDY, ...

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845 ACCUMULATED ASSETS OVER $2,000,000. TEN YEAR PLAN. Policies of this class in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BECOME A SOURCE OF Income During Life, AS DIVIDENDS CONTINUE THEREON, AFTER TEN PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE, BESIDES BEING A LEGACY, To whom it is Payable, WITHOUT FURTHER EXPENSE. The Premiums paid CANNOT BE LOST. In illustration of which, if an individual should discontinue after two annual premiums on a policy of $5,000, a PAID UP POLICY Will be issued for $1,000; After 3 premiums 1,500; 4 2,000; 5 2,500; 6 3,000; 7 3,500; 8 4,000; 9 4,500. Ten payments will secure a policy of this class. ALL BOOKS AND CIRCULARS GIVEN GRATIS BY OLCOTT & BOYD, AGENTS, No. 2 Clark Street.

Illinois Central Railroad Company. Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,

THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR — the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago. J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS. In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, ...

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE. And the mill is still running which grinds out LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... JAS. WARRACK, ... M. Pennington, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a good old adage, the philosophy of which has been exemplified both to our cost (vide transactions of Secretary Floyd) and to our honor and profit, when our volunteer companies were ready at the first tap of the drum to march and defend successfully our capital and borders. The fact is one of history that had it not been for a few thousand of volunteers, "armed and equipped as the law directs," the city of Washington would either have been in the hands of traitors or a heap of ruins—possibly both. Had it not been for our volunteer companies, (the nucleus around which so many glorious regiments have been formed) the material which converts raw recruits into soldiers would have been sadly more deficient than it now is.

We have, as a State, between seventy and eighty thousand men in the service of Uncle Sam! But how are we, as a city, keeping up and encouraging the "solidarity" of our citizens? At the commencement of this rebellion our city military would compare favorably with that of any city in the Union. The major part of the Zouave Cadets were then in our midst—all honor to them and Ellsworth. That they have made good use of their military knowledge, the *drill* of regiments all over the States will show; the Light Guard, whose rank and file, once commanded by our present Commander-in-Chief, McClellan, is now diffused throughout the grand army of the United States; the Chicago Light Artillery, who so nobly did their duty at Belmont, "and more too," when then they first went to Cairo; and last, but not least, the Shields, Montgomery, Highland and Emmett Guards, whose deeds of heroism under Lyon at Wilson's Creek (for some of the members of the above companies were there!) and under Mulligan at Lexington, have won for them imperishable renown. All those were Chicago institutions, and the honor they have and will further win casts a glory on Chicago.

The absence of the patriots whose names once filled the roll-calls of the above companies have caused these organizations to become "things of yore," and if our young men do not rally and fill up the ranks of these companies they will cease to be a living reality in our midst.

We cannot to-day, with a population of 120,000, turn out a full company even to do escort duty to those brave hearts and willing hands who are almost daily leaving our city for the stern realities of war. This should not be. There are hundreds of young men in our city who waste their evenings, which they might, with a positive physical benefit to themselves, devote to the drill room, so that should it be necessary to raise 500,000 more men to crush this unholy rebellion, or repulse a foreign foe, Chicago may be able to send her quota, not of raw recruits, but of trained and disciplined soldiers.

Young men of Chicago, you have a duty to perform in this matter. All of you who are able to bear arms ought to be ready and willing, if necessity demands it, to "fall in" as soldiers of the Republic. We know not what the future may bring forth; the despots of the Old World *may* arraign themselves against us; a military autocracy *may* threaten our liberty; reverses *may* decimate or destroy our forces now in the field. If either or any of these possibilities become facts, would not our citizens, many of them, wish that "in time of peace they had prepared for war?"

COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

The important question first opened practically by Judge Freese in his capacity of Provost Marshal of Alexandria, touching the collection from Southern rebels of debts due loyal Northern creditors, was arrested while in full operation, by its being deemed an illegal innovation in the functions of a military court. The process was a seizure of the goods, the court as Assignee securing from the proceeds the rights of Northern merchants. Numerous cases sprang up at once, and the plan was hailed by the commercial interest as opening the way for an adjustment of Southern claims, many of them deliberately accrued with a design of subsequent shelter in secession and non-payment. Even in the limited jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal of Alexandria the amount of claims was large, and the sums at issue in Judge Freese's decisions were daily increasing.

An order from Gen. McClellan put an end to operations of this class temporarily, awaiting the more formal introduction in all our Military Courts of some similar system, duly authorized and instituted. And thus the matter has remained since that time.

This question of securing the rights of Northern creditors against rebel debtors, is a most important one, and especially on the eve of formidable movements which are destined to pass border lines, and locate the jurisdiction of Military Courts in the rebellious States. The necessity increases with the advance of our arms towards the Gulf. The amount due Northern creditors in the South is estimated as high as two and a half million dollars. And the West, if not equally with the greater commercial marts of the East, is as truly interested in the adoption of some system that shall completely meet the demands of the case. The loyal people of the country will have suffered losses enough even when the utmost possible realization of rebel effects has been made in their favor, as can only be done by Military Courts, where the rebellion has suspended and crushed out the functions of the Judiciary.

Justly enough, this formed a prominent and well considered suggestion of the President's Message, and it is probable that it will take a tangible and effective form at an early day. It is understood that the views of the Attorney General have been given advisedly to the establishment of this branch of the Military Courts, holding that Congress could not, under the Constitution, extend the powers of a Military Court so as to give it civil jurisdiction. Though Mr. Bates has never denied the justice and equity of Judge Freese's action as Provost Marshal of Alexandria, in behalf of Northern creditors, he denies the right of the military to interfere in the matter at all.

The whole subject has been referred to Congress by the President in his Message and thence may be confidently expected action that shall cover a case one of the anomalies of this war, but [illegible] pressing and important. It is understood that Mr. Bingham, of the Judiciary Committee, holds that there is no limitation under the Constitution to the civil power, as applicable to these cases, but he holds that there is a constitutional power to meet such an emergency as has now arisen in the country, and there is no doubt that very soon the result of the reference to this Committee will be given to the country, in a temporary substitute for the ordinary courts in seceded States.

[illegible] Railroad to Washington.

The project for a direct national railroad between New York and Washington meets with such favor in Congress and public circles, that there is every reason to believe in its being carried into effect. All summer long the military movements of the Government have been seriously impaired by the slow-coach monopoly of the New Jersey and Baltimore railroads. Though [illegible] twenty-two hours on the way, freights take weeks to get through; and now that winter and a rebel blockade have closed in upon the Potomac, the delay in obtaining army supplies is increased proportionally with the pressure upon roads that refuse to enlarge their capacity. A direct national road is wanted, and then the Government may be independent of their monopolies, and the traveling public endure, no longer, the per capita tax that goes into the treasuries of New Jersey and Maryland. The legislatures of those States may not, indeed, charter other lines, but Congress has full power in the premises, under that clause of the Constitution which gives it authority to build military roads; and there is an abundance of capital ready to be embarked in such an enterprise without a dollar being drawn from the public treasury. Congress can do few things which would meet with a more hearty popular response than to sanction what is so clearly needful to promptly place at the disposal of the Government, in every emergency, the inexhaustible material resources of the great North.

Col. Jennison.

Those of our readers who have, with any degree of faithfulness, followed our full Kansas correspondence, will not fail to have derived from thence a full refutation of the aspersions that lukewarm patriots and half-secessionists are prone to cast upon this commander, those making him out to be but the leader of a band of marauding jayhawkers and banditti, eager only for spoils, little caring who are the victims. Colonel Jennison's policy is to draw the line strictly and find out who are the Union men and who are the secessionists. Those who refuse the oath are *assessed to pay the expenses of the war.* He looks upon this war as precipitated upon the country by those who have deliberately plotted for the destruction of the Government. His view is that there are but two parties, the friends and the enemies of the Union. His purpose is to sift them out, and protect Union men while he scourges the rebels. Is not this right? The highest proof that Colonel Jennison has strictly observed all the rules of honorable warfare is the fact that he has received for himself and the First Kansas Cavalry the most marked testimonials of favor and approval from his superior officers. Recently General Hunter has attached to his command three infantry regiments with which he was to be dispatched to a new field in Western Missouri. With officers like him the rebellion is not safe, nor the rebels themselves unharmed.

"There is Corn in Egypt."

The ladies of Meros, Southern Illinois, who are organized as a soldiers' aid society, themselves gathered a load of corn, last week, given them by the farmers, drove it to town, and sold it at auction (a young lady being auctioneer), at four cents above the market price; the money to go for supplies for sick and wounded soldiers. There's the true grit for you.

Camp Butler not Paid Off.

A correspondent at Camp Butler, Springfield, corrects our statement, derived from the *Journal* of that city, that the troops at Camp Butler were being paid off. He says the paymaster, though long looked for and earnestly desired, had not arrived at last accounts; or at least the boys had not seen him.

Sickness in the Camps.

The mortality in our army from camp sickness is probably more than double the casualties of war, and there is now an amount of sickness in the camps that it would be almost impossible to estimate. There are regiments on the Potomac that have not enough well men to take proper care of the sick. Out of 5,000 troops in General Crittenden's Federal brigade at Calhoun, Ky., fully 1,000 are sick. The surgeons of the regiments at Port Royal report about one-tenth of their force as unfit for duty. There are 2,600 sick soldiers (principally typhoid fever) in the hospitals at Louisville. The Government, on account of the pressure upon its Washington hospitals, has opened hospitals at Philadelphia, with accommodations for about 1,200 patients. These are only instances of the extent of sickness in the army. A fair proportion being one in twenty, would give for our grand army of half a million men in the field at least 25,000 men as the number unfit for duty, from causes more or less serious.

Kentucky Military Expenses.

The Kentucky Legislature has received the report of the Military Board, which shows that up to the 1st of December there had been 18,812 volunteers enlisted into regiments other than those commenced prior to the organization of the Board; including which, the aggregate of the enlistments would be some 25,000. The Board have borrowed a million and a half of dollars from the banks, ($500,000 from the Bank of Kentucky, $350,000 from the Northern Bank, $250,000 from the Farmers' Bank, etc.,) and have expended all but $146,000 of it in the outfit and payment of troops. The Board have arranged for further advances from all the banks. They have ordered 17,000 suits of clothing and 20,000 overcoats, to meet the necessities of the time. The regiments are now nearly all in the field, and others that have not entered the service are being consolidated. Several questions having arisen relative to these consolidations, the parties aggrieved are referred to the Legislature.

Fires and Loss of Life.

At Providence, R. I., last week Thursday, a tenement house near Thurston & Gardner's works, was destroyed by fire, caused by a child's lighting a match, and two children of Patrick Conly, (a soldier of the 3d regiment) were burned to death, and Mrs. C. badly injured in endeavoring to save them.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, three children of Walter Spear being left alone in the house, the younger one crept upon the table, upset a Kerosene lamp, and this one and an elder child were burned to death.

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of the 12th inst., contains a long communication relative to the Farm mortgages along the line of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, through Winnebago, Stephenson and Carroll counties, in Illinois, from the State line to the terminus at Savannah, on the river. The case is similar to that along the line of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee, the road hopelessly bankrupt, and in the hands of the bondholders, and the holders of the mortgages having their only recourse in the mortgages themselves. In many cases the mortgagors have commenced proceedings in our State Courts for the purpose of vacating the mortgages, and bringing suits against the railroad company, but no decree has as yet been rendered, according to the writer in question, who adds: In a few exceptional cases the mortgagors are solvent, and able to pay the whole claim. In most cases, however, the mortgagors have little to offer in settlement save the mortgaged premises. In almost every case the property mortgaged is of less value than the amount of the note which it was given to secure. The property was appraised at a time when all real estate was extravagantly high, and in many, in fact in most cases, the agents to procure the subscription were the appraisers of the property mortgaged.

☞ The recent spark of disturbance in the House of Representatives, to which editorial reference was made in our last issue, the news item accompanying it being inadvertently omitted, took place in the course of debate upon the question of Military Investigations, in which Mr. Conway of Kansas characterized the Belmont affair as a rebel victory. This was sharply resented by Mr. Fouke of Illinois, to whom Mr. Conway as sharply responded. Mr. Richardson of Illinois said that elsewhere was a proper place for the adjustment of personal difficulties. The late report was that friends of both parties were trying to adjust the affair amicably. This should be the first, last, and only instance of the kind this present session. The danger of the Government, in the name of humanity and decency, should keep our legislators from private personal squabbles. As to the Belmont affair, we ourselves trust we are to have no more victories that require a labored argument to prove them such.

☞ "Ah! I am very sorry for this rebellion; it prevents my going South," said an Englishman the other day, dining at a club in Philadelphia by invitation. "They tell me," he continued, "that the American gentlemen is only to be found at the South. How is that, pray? Can you explain it?" "I cannot," replied his host; "it is no more to be explained than the statement so often made that there are gentlemen in England, but that none of them ever come to this country."

☞ The Washington *Republican* sustains our view of the vote of the House laying Mr. Lovejoy's motion on the table, that it was caused by Frank Blair's interpretation of Gen. Halleck's order, and "must not be deemed to indicate any disposition of that body to sanction the surrender of fugitive slaves by the officers of the army. A large majority of the Republicans voted for the resolution, and those who did not, disclaimed any purpose to countenance the practices of army officers, which have been so justly complained of."

☞ The Government needs several thousand seamen to man the numerous navy vessels now fitting out. It is thought that large numbers of the Down East fishermen, just now returning from their summer cruises, will enlist. Will not the appeal find a warm and enthusiastic response among the hardy tars just being released, by the close of navigation, from the commerce of our lakes?

☞ The Hartford *Times* says Connecticut has raised 13,349 troops for the war. She has ten regiments in the service, half of whom are at Port Royal or Annapolis; two regiments in camp; two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER—HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By Sir Walter Scott. Volumes 3 and 4. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Nos. 39 and 41 Lake Street.

The volumes before us complete the History of Scotland, and as it is published uniform with the splendid edition of the Waverly Novels, it will form a most acceptable present for the holidays. Parents and guardians will find it just the thing to put in the hands of their children and wards, as the History of Scotland affords some of the brightest examples of patriotic devotion to high moral principles that can be found in the annals of our race. Clothed in the classic language of Sir Walter, and adorned by the rich drapery of his vivid imagination, the facts in these volumes have all the bewitching interest of a novel, while they prompt to the noblest aspirations. The loftiest patriotism animates the souls of these Scotch heroes, and the youth of our land cannot be better employed than by studying these examples, for according to present prospects, we shall need a race of warriors to maintain the liberties and the time honored institutions of our country. Let the work have a sale commensurate with its merits.

NOTES ON THE SURGERY OF THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA, with Remarks on the Treatment of gun-shot wounds. By Geo. H. B. Macleod, M.D., F.R.C.S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., No. 39 and 41 Lake street.

For the army surgeons this is an invaluable work, and every one of them should procure a copy and study it carefully, at the earliest possible moment. In fact the entire medical profession and the intelligent public will find it a most valuable work. The causes which promoted the health or produced the diseases in the army in the Crimea; the effects and the treatment of gun-shot wounds in all parts of the system, are all treated in a masterly manner. We repeat that all army surgeons should at once study the work.

A Query.

Messrs. Editors: In case of a war with England, what would become of money deposited with Canada Bank Agencies? What about Canada Bank issues in such a contingency? The channels of circulation are being gorged with it, and the volume is not likely to grow less. What think you? C.

Canadian Military Preparations.

Enrollment of Troops.—The London *Times* calls upon the Canadian authorities to enroll and drill 100,000 men this winter, and the Montreal *Gazette* says if the Canadian Government but gives the proper encouragement and the work is entered upon with proper spirit, it can be done.

Drilling.—Notices of the drill of the 47th regiment on the Champ de Mars, near Montreal, is given in the Montreal papers.

Engineers.—A detachment of royal engineers left Quebec for Toronto on Monday week. They took with them gun carriages for the new batteries at Toronto.

On the Move.—Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, K. C. B., with Capt. De Winton, A. D. C., and Capt. Grant, A. D. C., of his staff, paid a visit to Collingwood on the 7th inst., for the purpose of having that place put in a state of defence, and give directions for the construction of two batteries for the harbor, one to be located at or near the old Hurontario Mills, about a mile to the eastward of the town, and the other on one of the group of islands known as the "Hen and Chickens," about three miles from shore to the westward. A naval depot is to be established at Collingwood.

Fortifications at Toronto.—Men are busily engaged on the fortifications at Toronto. Ten 64 pounder guns reached that place from Quebec, lately, and are to be mounted on the embankments in course of construction.

Two Regiments Coming.—Mr. Cunard, of the well known steamship line, says the Montreal *Witness*, passed through Montreal on Friday afternoon for Quebec, at the request, it is understood, of the Canadian Government. The 63d and another regiment are to be sent to Upper Canada, from Halifax, forthwith; and it is surmised that some arrangement will be made with the Cunard Company to bring up these troops as far, at least, as Riviere du Loup before the close of navigation.

The 30th Regiment.—The 30th regiment of regulars is quartered at Toronto.

Naval Brigade in Toronto.—The *Globe* states that there is a brisk movement on foot to establish a naval brigade in Toronto. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has taken the initiative in the matter, and the Secretary has already secured a large number of names of persons who purpose joining. The members intend to apply immediately to the Government to supply them with some heavy guns for practice.

Militia Movements.—Under a general order from headquarters at Quebec, dated 8th inst., the following new corps are authorized and accepted: The 3d rifle company, of Quebec; a volunteer company of engineers at Quebec; a rifle company at Ottawa; two companies of rifles at Lennoxville; a rifle company at Toronto, and another at Hemmingford. A field battery has been formed at Port Colborne. The 1st (or Prince of Wales) regiment of rifles must have nearly full ranks, as promotions are published in Company No. 9. Lastly, "Hy. Chapman, gentleman," has been promoted to the Adjutancy of the "Montreal Sedentary Cavalry."

Gen. Lockwood and the Turkeys.

Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, who commanded the expedition into Accomac county, can be spared from troubling himself further in defence of this Government. He made a failure of the whole thing, unless it be excepted that he succeeded admirably well in showing himself to be an unmitigated failure. We have already noticed his anxiety for his hat. Here is how he looked out for the turkeys:

"Quite a ludicrous scene transpired in the camp of the Michigan Sixth yesterday, in which our Brigadier General played a prominent part. It seems that the General was treating himself to an airing in his carriage, when he met a soldier on the road with a decapitated turkey in his hand. The General stopped him, inquired where he belonged, and was particularly anxious to know all about the turkey. The soldier told him that he had purchased it, and the General drove off apparently satisfied. But the turkey lay heavily on his mind. He could not imagine how a private could honestly possess a turkey; and if a soldier could so far forget himself as to 'purvey' a fowl of such magnificent dimensions, especially while being furnished by the Government with so rich a diet as sweet potatoes, he ought to be made an example of. So the General drove off to the camp of the Michigan boys, having in the meantime worked himself up into a furious rage, swearing that, if found, the soldier should be shot, and ordered an investigation. The companies were all paraded, and the search began, the General making the rounds with the company officers. The Michigan boys were stupified with astonishment at first, but finally the General was startled by the gobbling of a turkey in his rear. He turned his head to look for the offender, when another clever imitation of a turkey-cock was heard in front, and then a perfect storm of turkey calls, cock-a-doodle-doos, the hissing of geese, and other specimens of barn-yard vocalism broke out all over the camp. The General beat a retreat, and, on going out of the gate, found a pole erected, on which were conspicuously placed fifteen or twenty turkey, chicken and geese heads.

No Famine in Ireland.

There are some reasons for believing that the reports of such deficient crops in Ireland as would cause a famine there are greatly exaggerated. Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who has recently made an extended tour of the island, said in a speech at Belfast:

"I can confidently assert that the reports and rumors which have been circulated about a famine in this country have been greatly exaggerated. I speak on the authority of personal observation. I leave those who can write in secluded districts of Connaught the task of refuting, if they can, what I know to be true. In Sligo, in Donegal, I hear very different accounts from those which I had been led to believe, and from personal observation in Mayo and Galway, and from letters I have received, I am assured that nothing of the kind that was alleged exists. Of course, I am ready to admit, with every gentleman in this room, that there has been a comparative failure in the potato crop, and that food will be dear, but a scarcity of food is not necessarily a famine, and it is very easy to understand the interested motives of some who are anxious to gain public applause by a feigned zeal for the public in spreading about these exaggerated rumors. Now, I must say, as far as myself am concerned, I do not find that these apprehensions are in any way likely to be realized."

☞ The Toledo *Blade*, of the 13th, says there are now *nineteen thousand eight hundred* barrels, in bulk, of freight, principally produce, to go forward to a market, in the depot of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, brought in over that line. This is over three hundred car loads, and is the accumulation of two weeks, since the closing of navigation.

☞ The Republicans of Connecticut have called a State Nominating Convention, to meet at Hartford, January 16th, and throw wide open the door for all Union men to participate with them.

The Western Armed Flotilla.—The Quartermaster's Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 in addition to the $1,100,000 voted at the former session, to meet the expenses incurred for the armed flotilla on the Western waters.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

No Movement yet—"Fortifying"—Gen. Sherman to the Cabinet Officer—What Dixie's Land is Doing—Driving in the Negroes—Shooting their own unwilling Troops—Warehouses being built—"Crackers"—What "Billy" says—What of the "Trusty Servants"—Fortifications—Health of Troops—The Climate.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Port Royal, S. C., December 5th.

Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in this Division, except that such movements are being made in the way of erecting buildings and fortifications as would induce the most superficial observer to believe that we are preparing for winter quarters and a great military depot in good earnest. The troops have been waiting expectant for the order to advance into the country; but an advance at present does not seem to be in the programme of our leader. He is reported to have answered a member of the Cabinet at Washington, in reply to a hint to advance, that "if they wish an advance made before he is ready to make it, that they must send some one else to take his place."

We learn from the Southern papers, which you have doubtless seen, that the enemy are making all possible preparations for a vigorous defence—erecting batteries at all necessary points, drafting in all who will not volunteer, urging, coaxing, threatening, worrying. Nothing seems to annoy them so much—if we can judge from the tone of the Southern press, and their conduct as reported by the contrabands who daily escape from them—as the course the negroes take in *neglecting* to follow their masters in the general melee.

The papers recommend the use of cavalry to scour the country and drive them in, or "*use means to prevent their escape to the enemy!*" Rather significant that, in connection with the fact currently believed here, by the unanimous report of fugitives hither, that the rebels are slaughtering without mercy all whom they catch attempting to fly to our protection.

Cotton houses, corn houses and buildings are being burned by the slaveholders, and they likewise threaten to lay their towns in ashes on the approach of the Unionists. I do not remember whether in my last I acquainted you with the fact that several of the soldiers at Fort Walker were shot for refusing to fight, or rather for declaring that they would not fight. This was before our arrival. Two or three are believed to have been shot down by their officers the day of our victory; and during the time they were building the works, an average of fifty men were at work with ball and chain, for attempting to escape. These were the non-slaveholding recruits, called "crackers," who were forced into the Southern army; and that the *Southern army is full of such*, I do not the least doubt. Much must be deducted from the statements of the negroes, but not so much in matters of this sort as you may imagine. On all points which could be tried and tested and compared with known facts, they have been strangely truthful.

While in occupancy of the Seabrook plantation, with our company, during the past week, I had long conversations with "Billy," the body servant of an officer of the Beaufort Guerillas, who were posted on the Island. He is intelligent and smart—a mulatto. By the way, I had underrated the general intelligence of the negroes here. Even the field hands have ideas of their own as to how, why and what. They make common cause, and what "Billy" hears read from the newspapers at his master's table, becomes common property in the "quarters" with Gumbo and Cuffee, within twenty-four hours, all hints, all expressed mistrust, even hidden fear on the part of hints incautiously exposed is caught by the watchful ears of men and women who have long hoped and looked for an event like the present. Even the looks and actions of confident masters are translated by the watchful eye of supposed trusty servants, and are promulgated among the "hands." Talk of "*trusty* servants who will fight for their masters!" the thing is a monstrous absurdity. If such people exist among the slaves, they do not exist in Southern Carolina. There is no such thing. Pinckney, after his hasty flight to the main, resolved to return and burn his buildings, some full of corn and cotton. (He owned Pinckney Island, which lies right opposite the Seabrook place, and we made visits there, containing three fine plantations; working about 400 slaves.) His *trusty* negro William, who had driven on Espetango plantation for over 30 years, and whom he had taken with him to the main, discouraged him by saying "The Yankees are all around the island, master, and they will catch you; let me go." William came with full instructions in regard to ascertaining our force, and how to proceed, &c., &c., much of which he detailed to me, but Mr. Pinckney has not seen William since. "I am old," said William to me, "but I want to die rather than go back to Master Pinckney." Set it down once for all, *if the negroes knew their strength, we should have no need of Northern soldiers to put down this rebellion.* It would be destroyed by flames, lighted by those who are vaunted to be ready to die for its promoters. "Master," said "Billy" to me, not in reply to any question of mine, but of his own accord, "there are a great many of the rebel soldiers who will not fire a shot at your troops when you advance upon them." "Do you think so?" "Why?" "Indeed, sir, I know it. I have heard several say so in Master Scriven's company (the Guerillas) and several were shot at the fort, because they ran away, and, when brought back, declared they would not fight the Union men. None of the 'crackers' will fight you. They had enough men to make a company at work with a ball and chain for the same reason, and more down in the black-hole, at the Fort, all for that very same reason. Master Scriven and Master Dupont used to talk about it and say they were afraid some of our company wouldn't fight either."

The above, somewhat improved into English, is the exact language of one of the intelligent mulattoes who had ample opportunity to know, and its sentiments are corroborated in every conversation with the negroes.

Concerning our present doings, under the supervision of Col. Sewell, of the Engineers, a fortification enclosing a piece of country, (including Fort Walker) about a mile in length by about three-quarters of a mile in width at widest part, is being erected. It will be on approved and scientific principles. There are being rapidly mounted very large guns from the fleet, some of which are drawn from the landing by 12 horses. The works are being made higher and the ditches broader and deeper than were the walls and ditches of Fort Walker, which is now but a mere point inside the outer works, and there are about 3,000 at work upon them constantly. Immense depots for stores, one of which is over 300 feet in length, are being erected, vast sheds for horses and forage and numerous other buildings for hospital and other purposes are in rapid course of construction or already completed. These, in addition to the buildings found here, the work of the rebels. A large bakery is nearly completed. The sutler was 15 large wooden houses, on their way hither from New York, so you can see that a permanence is pointed. Who knows but that in this excellent situation of land, and upon this magnificent border, a city of no mean size may not yet arise to eclipse even Charleston or Savannah? You have learned that a Post Office has been established here, mail matter to be directed via New York. Mr. Jacob Sears, who accompanied the expedition as supercargo of the Vanderbilt, is the Post Master.

The health of the troops is now much improved, and it is rapidly becoming healthy. The entire change of diet and climate, together with the exposure by the vessels and the early part of our stay here, caused much sickness; but the acclimation seems to be about over, and all looks well now.

To instance the contrast between the climate here and in Chicago, I picked oranges and roses on the 1st of December from trees and rose bushes still in full verdure and bloom. Until yesterday it has been too warm, but to-day it is pleasantly cool. The nights are, however, chilly, and fires are then comfortable. The dews fall very heavy.

There has as yet been no reinforcement of our army here, but such is expected by us.

If anything of importance happens, you will hear from Sandwich.

Appointments.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I wish to give notice through your paper that I intend to hold a public meeting in behalf of the 39th Regiment Ill. Vols., at Bloomington, on the evening of Tuesday, 17th inst.; at Pontiac, Wednesday evening, 18th inst.; and at Wilmington, Thursday evening, 19th inst. My object is to secure donations of socks and mittens for the soldiers; also contributions for a chapel tent, which we deem of great importance in promoting the moral benefit of the troops. Will friends in these places make the necessary arrangements?

C. S. Macreading,
Chaplain 39th Reg. Ill. Vols.

A False Alarm at Port Royal.

[Cor. Philadelphia Press, Dec. 3.]

The first alarm we have yet had was about three o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and it was false. But it brought out the whole army, and made the sick very generally well. In the Roundhead Regiment, so many have not answered to their names since we landed. A private of the Third Brigade had got out some way beyond the pickets, foraging on his own account, and having been absent two or three days, wanted to get in as quietly as possible, when the guards fired on him, and bang went eight or ten guns along the line, and the long roll beat, rousing the whole expeditionary corps of Port Royal. In ten or fifteen minutes our regiment was in line with guns loaded, and the Adjutant bore the intelligence of our awaiting orders to the General. In a few minutes he returned. He had found the General cuddled up comfortably in his blankets. The orders were such as a good General might be expected to issue from such quarters, viz: that the regiment should go to bed, which were well received and punctiliously obeyed.

Rumors from Northeast Missouri.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, Saturday.]

There was a rumor on the street yesterday that Col. Moore had been badly whipped in Salt Creek bottom.

Another report, and more reliable, is that Col. Glover had been attacked near Edina and got the worst of it and that Col. Moore had gone over to relieve him.

It is certain that Northeast Missouri is swarming with secession marauders and thieves.

The Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

It is perhaps time that the public of the Northwest understood some of the facts regarding the citizenship of volunteers in this regiment. The report of Adjutant Gen. Fuller, which you have recently published, has called forth the following letter to Colonel Joseph H. Tucker, which the subscriber thereto would thank you to insert in your paper, or otherwise notice.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
Capt. Wm. W. Bates,

Camp Douglas, Dec. 14, 1861.

To Col. Joseph H. Tucker, Commanding Camp Douglas:

Sir:—The undersigned beg leave to represent that they are commanders of companies in the 1st *Regiment United States Mechanic Fusileers*, and that they recruited and formed their companies from various States other than the State of Illinois, and brought them to Chicago to join the regiment as an independent one of a peculiar character, viz: as *Mechanic Fusileers*, and that in joining this regiment it was not their intention to join an Illinois regiment, but to join an United States regiment; and that if any State may of right set up a claim to us as volunteers, we humbly submit it should be the States from which we have brought our companies and of which we are citizens, and we beg to state that the report of the Adjutant of the State of Illinois to Governor Yates, in which we are classed with the unnumbered infantry troops, gives much dissatisfaction to our men, and should, as we think, with all due deference to the high authorities of the State of Illinois be corrected.

As you, sir, are conversant with all these facts, and, as we suppose, are willing to do us kindness, we beg you to favor us and our companies so far as to represent these things to the State Adjutant, and ask his attention thereto.

With sentiments of high esteem, we beg leave to subscribe our names.

Capt. Wm. W. Bates, company from Wisconsin.
Capt. Jas. E. Marsh, company from Ohio.
Capt. H. McCreary, company from Indiana.
Capt. J. E. Simpson, company from Indiana.
Capt. John Lawson, company from Indiana.
Capt. Alf. Brooks, company from Michigan.
Capt. J. Armstrong, comp. from Ohio and Pa.

Remarks.—Much opposition towards the recruiting of this regiment has been manifested in all the States outside of Illinois, from which companies have come, and on the ground that those States would get no credit for the men so furnished to the Government. It is attempted in some of those States to repudiate the citizenship of volunteers in this regiment for the purpose of cutting them off from State bounties and pay, past and future; while the fact that want of citizenship in Illinois cuts off the same volunteers from her favors. The best way is for each State acknowledge and claim her own, and thus do no injustice to the interests of the meritorious Fusileers.

Important Army Orders—Camps of Instruction in the States.

Orders have been received at the Adjutant General's office from the Secretary of War, directing—

First. That no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States, except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Those now forming in the various States will be completed under the direction of the respective Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to the various regiments and independent companies now in the field, to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

Second. The recruiting service in the various States, for the volunteer forces already in the service, and for those that may hereafter be received, is placed under the charge of general superintendents for these States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits, as follows, viz:

Maine.—Major J. W. T. Gardiner, U. S. A., at Augusta.
Vermont.—Lieut. Colonel Gouverneur Morris, U. S. A., at Burlington.
New Hampshire.—Lieut. Colonel Seth Eastman, First Infantry, at Concord.
Massachusetts.—Lieut. Colonel H. Day, Second Infantry, at Cambridge.
Rhode Island.—Capt. Wm. Silvery, Eighteenth Artillery, at Providence.
Connecticut.—Col. Wm. Gates, Third Artillery, at Fort Trumbull.
New York.—Maj. T. Sprague, First Infantry, at Elmira and Albany.
New Jersey.—Col. J. L. Gardner, U. S. A., at Trenton.
Pennsylvania.—Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth Infantry, at Harrisburg.
Delaware.—Maj. H. B. Judd, U. S. A., at Wilmington.
Maryland.—Lieut. Colonel F. O. Wyse, Fourth Artillery, at Annapolis.
Virginia.—Maj. W. I. Newton, U. S. A., at Wheeling.
Ohio.—Maj. N. C. McRea, U. S. A., at Camp Chase, Columbus.
Kentucky.—Maj. W. H. Sidell, Fifteenth Infantry, at Louisville.
Indiana.—Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A., at Indianapolis.
Illinois.—Col. P. Morrison, Eighth Infantry, at Springfield.
Michigan.—Lieut. Colonel E. Backus, Third Infantry, at Detroit.
Wisconsin.—Maj. R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, at Madison.
Minnesota.—Capt. A. D. Nelson, Tenth Infantry, at Fort Snelling.
Iowa.—Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, at Davenport.
Missouri.—Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., at Jefferson Barracks.
Kansas.—Commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth.

The superintendents detailed, as above, will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned on the 1st day of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depots, which will be under their immediate command. The superintendent for New York will take post at Albany.

Upon the requisition of the superintendents, a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments, and as drill-masters at the respective depots. A disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers will be assigned to each depot, and will be under the direction of the superintendent.

The volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be relieved on the first of January next, and sent to join their regiments, unless directed to report to the superintendents of their respective States. After that time volunteers will be mustered for pay upon the same form of rolls as those used for the regular army.

Commanding officers of volunteer regiments numbering less than the maximum for organization fixed by law, will immediately report to the Adjutant General's Office, at Washington, the present state of their commands, in order that the Governors of the several States may be called upon to fill up their respective regiments to the standard prescribed.

Liberated Native Africans.

The *Colonization Herald* recapitulates that during the year to April 23, 1861, eight American slavers were overhauled in the high seas, and their living freight deposited in the republic of Liberia. The subjoined table gives the names and dates of the slavers arrested and by what cruisers taken, the number of Africans captured and landed in Liberia, and the mortality which occurred in the intervening period:

Slaver.	Date.	Cruiser.	Capt'd.	Landed.	Deaths.	Date.
Wildfire	Ap'l 2[illegible], 1860,	Mohawk	[illegible]	508	212	Aug 2[illegible]
William	May 8, "	Wyandotte	550	240	310	Aug 31
Bogota	" 2[illegible], "	Crusader	472	343	79	Sep 2
Storm K'g	Aug 8, "	San Jacinto	619	616	3	Aug 31
Erie	Aug 8, "	Mohican	897	867	30	Aug 22
Cora	Sept 26, "	Constellat'n	705	691	14	Oct 29
Bonita	Oct 10, "	San Jacinto	616	613	3	Oct 29
N'tingale	Ap'l 2[illegible], 1861,	Saratoga	961	801	160	May 8
			5620	4479	801	

The Wildfire, William and Bogota were boarded on the Cuban coast, and brought into Key West, Florida, landing there fourteen hundred and thirty-two souls. During the two months of their sojourn at Key West, a mortality occurred of two hundred and ninety-four, and on the voyage from thence, of two hundred and forty-seven. The total of deaths from time of capture until the ships reached Liberia, foots up six hundred and one!

The other slavers were seized in the South African waters, near the Congo country, were proceeded with direct to Monrovia, and the survivors placed in charge of the U. S. Agent, resident in that city. Their numbers were but slightly reduced, except those of the Nightingale. These are reported to have been kept and poorly fed in the barracoons for three months before they were shipped. Consequently they were in worse condition than others. Dr. J. M. Moore, physician to the recaptives in Liberia, states that "a majority of them were mere walking skeletons. In landing them, and during the passage from the ship to the shore, three died in the boats, two after reaching the wharf, and five in the harbor, all within a few hours." Such are some of the cruelties of the slave trade.

The ability of Liberia to receive and properly provide for such an influx of heathen Africans, shows an amount of strength and resource which few were prepared to expect.

Freight Business of the Michigan Southern Railroad to Toledo.

[From the Toledo Blade, Saturday Evening.]

At the close of navigation, less than two weeks since, this Company had 4,000 barrels of flour in their freight house, intended for lake shipment from this port. They have now on hand 20,500 barrels of flour, 2,500 boxes of hard bread, 6,000 barrels of pork, 4,000 barrels of highwines, and 650 barrels of lard, piled up in their freight sheds, all of which is to be shipped through as fast as facilities for moving it can be obtained; showing a total of thirty-one thousand one hundred and fifty barrels. This does not include probably from 300 to 500 barrels of beef and hams. In addition to the above, there are also in the houses of the road 40 cars of miscellaneous freight, consisting principally of hides, broom corn, wheat (in bags) and clover seed—and allowing eight tons to each car, we have in this last item three hundred and twenty tons. This road has also brought to this city within a short time past, large quantities of boxed pork, the exact amount of which we cannot give. The past two days, however, the quantity received has been nearly 300,000 pounds. The receipts of grain have fallen off largely since the close of navigation, but in every other respect the business of the line has "continued as it was" early in the season, pressing heavily upon the facilities of the Company for removing freight presented along the route; and we are of the opinion that this has been done in a more satisfactory manner this year than ever before in the history of the road; at least complaints along the route have been less frequent than formerly.

A Reverend Rascal.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 13th.]

We learned yesterday, and think the intelligence is correct, that a woman who has just come to her death, divulged, in her last moments, the terrible fact that a Minister, who is now a State Senator, had for two years induced her to become a participant in the worst crime.

This announcement naturally aroused the community in which he resides into a state of indignant frenzy. One party was in favor of hanging the reverend rascal, and another insisted upon lashes. He was not hanged, and it is possible that even the fifty lashes which report gives him, were not administered to his deserving back.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1862.

Opinions of the North-Western Press.

[From the Kewanee (Henry Co.) Dial.]

In a succeeding column we present the Prospectus of the Chicago Tribune for the coming year. We need not say to those in the habit of reading it, that the Tribune is an unrivaled newspaper; that the Editorial department is conducted with signal ability, and that it speaks out with [illegible] Long may it wave!

[From the Waukegan (Wis.) Republican.]

It is the leading journal in the North-west, reliable, independent, and contains an unusual amount of matter, compared with other papers. We have no doubt it will be found fully satisfactory to those desiring a paper of this class.

[From the Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.]

This is the best paper in all respects this side of New York City, if not the best in the Union, and we call the attention of our readers to it, and recommend them, if they wish all the news at the earliest possible moment, or in advance of any other paper, to subscribe for it at once.

[From the Henry County (Ill.) Chronicle.]

The Chicago Tribune has a larger circulation, a greater popularity—and probably more enemies—than any other paper in either Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, or Illinois. As a *news* paper, it meets the entire expectations of the reading public; and as an *independent talking* paper, it excels—hence its enemies. Its boldness, it is true, on some occasions, apparently borders on rashness and extremes, and therefore, elicits a torrent of lampoons (almost as harmless as harpoons) from the [illegible] influence and patronage, but, like a whale among little fishes,—it rises again to "*blow*" the fiercer. The Fremont imbroglio created a large number of enemies for that paper, but the result will doubtless be that the paper was right. The name of Fremont was fascinating ere the fall of Lyon and Lexington, but after which it lost charms that Time cannot recover. It was the Government of the United States that removed Fremont—not the Chicago Tribune. We have no doubt but that the cause of so much howling at this paper, is

"For lack,
Of something else to bark and hack."

It is a self-sustaining, influential and instructive journal; and believing that it will survive the existence and attacks of either and all of its hostile contemporaries, (Wm. Kellogg—"or any other man," included,) we advise our readers to peruse the prospectus and act accordingly.

[From the Oquawka (Ill.) Plaindealer.]

This energetic and fearless newspaper has won for itself a place in nearly every neighborhood in the Northwest. In its bold attacks upon the oligarchy of the South, in which it holds them up to view as clearly the instigators of our national difficulties, and advocates the abolition of the system which has fostered and built them up as the surest and speediest way of ending the rebellion, it has struck a chord in the Northwest which vibrates in unison with itself, and secured a position which no other journal has attained. As a channel of news it has no equal in the West. It ranks high as a commercial paper, and in every feature of a newspaper has but few if any superiors.

The Tribune has circulated widely in this neighborhood; and though it has made a few enemies because of the radical positions they think it takes on the question of slavery, yet even these begin to see that its most radical views will probably soon be adopted as a military necessity. It has done a great work in disseminating proper views of the contest in which we are now engaged to preserve the life of the Republic. Long may it live.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative.]

The Chicago Tribune is the best paper in the West—that is, West of New York City. A good test of the value of a paper is the eagerness with which you seek it, and, among a hundred exchanges, the most eagerly sought in this office is the Chicago Tribune. Kansas men who want a first-class paper will find it in the Chicago Tribune. We like the thing, and give this notice solely for that reason.

[From the Columbia City (Ind.) Republican.]

The Chicago Tribune is one of the live papers of the age, and should be read by all. If you are not able to take the daily, send for the weekly or tri-weekly, and you will be a posted man, if you should read no other paper. It contains a complete daguerreotype of the passing events of the world. Its great excellence, however, consists in the noble and manly stand it has taken and unwaveringly maintained in support of the Government in this struggle. Always in the advance upon every question of human right, a fearless and bold advocate of truth and justice, it makes it the paper for the million. A large list of the daily is taken and read in this place now, but we wish it were doubled and trebled.

[From the Knoxville (Iowa) Republican.]

The Chicago Tribune is the very best Western paper received at this office, and brings us two or three days later news than any of the Eastern papers. It is large, well printed, and contains all the important news of the day, together with the latest and best commercial reports, and a variety of reading matter to suit everybody. The correspondence is the most extensive and reliable of any paper west of New York, and the editorials able, "voluminous and vast," and to the point.

[From the Renselaer (Ind.) Gazette.]

The Chicago Tribune is the most enterprising journal published in the West, and is decidedly better adapted to the wants of our people than all the Eastern papers combined. It advocates most thoroughly and ably everything that pertains to this section of country—education, agriculture, science, news, commerce, politics and literature. By it we receive dispatches one day later than any other paper. It cannot be recommended too highly. It is the best and most reliable newspaper we know of outside our own State.

[From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.]

Those who wish a live and spicy paper, the largest, too, in the West, will do well to subscribe for the Chicago Tribune, published daily, tri-weekly and weekly. It is eminently a live sheet and an interesting one. Though we do not always agree with its positions, we look upon it as one of the most valuable of our exchanges.

[From the Rockford (Ill.) Mirror.]

We have not in all respects admired the course of the Tribune in regard to some of the events connected with the present war, but as a wide awake, live newspaper, it has few equals and no superiors. Its special telegraphic correspondence is very extensive, involving a heavy expenditure, evidently, and affording its readers not only a vast amount of reading matter, but the latest intelligence from all parts of the country.

[From the Nebraska Republican.]

The Tribune furnishes more reading matter to its subscribers than any newspaper west of Cincinnati, except, perhaps the Missouri *Republican*, (Democratic), and what is equally important, it is edited with consummate ability—is sound to the core on the Union question—and is, in short, in every respect, a first class newspaper. Its proximity to Nebraska renders it the most desirable paper, outside of the Territory, which our people can patronize.

[From the Pekin (Ill.) Patriot.]

We have been attentive readers of the Tribune for a long time, and can add our voice to that of a host of other journals in recommending it to the public—to Republicans and Patriots in particular. It is fearless and bold in its editorials, and unwavering in its devotion to the Union, and handles the aiders, abettors or sympathizers of the cursed rebellion without gloves. We advise all who wish a genuine anti-pro-slavery paper to send for the Tribune.

[From the Ottawa (Ill.) Republican.]

The Tribune is one of the most energetic and go-ahead journals in the country, and although sometimes a little too caustic for conservatives, they all have to get it for the news, while to a great share of the most intelligent population, its course is just what is wanted. It is the leading paper of the West.

[From the Aledo (Ill.) Record.]

We feel that we could pay the Tribune no higher compliment than in saying, while we have disapproved some things in its course, it is a paper that we cannot afford to do without, and our feeling would be the same were we in any other business. When asked by friends what paper from abroad we would advise them to take, our invariable reply has been, if they could take but one, "the Chicago Tribune."

[From the Michigan City (Ind.) Enterprise.]

The Tribune may be considered as the best exponent of newspaper enterprise and go-a-headativeness in the West. It has a circulation of near 40,000, and represents the strongest phase of anti-slavery sentiments in the free Northwest. May the Tribune live a thousand years, and its circulation never be less.

[From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal.]

Though we have frequently deemed it our duty to dissent from the views of the Tribune on minor points, on the great question of the hour, it meets our cordial approbation, and at all times, whether speaking views with which we agree, or from which we dissent, we find it bold, fearless, able and original. As a *news*paper it has no equal in the West. Full of enterprise and tact, it fills its columns with a readable and attractive variety. It permits nothing of interest to escape it. On the whole, we don't see how the West could get along without its Tribune.

[From the Marshall (Mich.) Statesman.]

Of all our exchanges we read none with keener relish than this, the great paper of the Northwest. While compelled to dissent from many of its views in regard to the prosecution of the war, we cannot but admire its bold, out-spoken course. It possesses the (in these times) important quality of *courage*, always speaking "right out in meetin'," and generally in a style intended to be heard. For this reason it has its enemies, those who dislike to approach the subject of our nation's great disorder and its primal cause with anything but sugar-coated words, which in themselves mean little, and are uttered in a tone which deprives them of even that merit. It has also its friends who would stand by it *to the death*, because of its proverbial independence. Such a paper is a public necessity; for the war, its cause, and the issues arising therefrom, cannot be too prominently ventilated before the people. To such of our people, who from the winter arrangement of our trains desire a Chicago paper, we heartily recommend the Tribune.

[From the Marshall (Iowa) Times.]

The Chicago Tribune is one of the best and most influential papers of the Northwest, if not the best. Its news matter is of the most reliable kind, and is later than can be got from any other source.

[From the Lyons (Iowa) Mirror.]

There is little call for recommending a paper which is so well known that two-thirds of the people are either cursing or defending it; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing the Chicago Tribune the best Western *news*-paper in this community. Its administration of the government and conduct of the war does not quite suit us, but its news we must have.

[From the Cass County (Mich.) Republican.]

Chicago Tribune.—We call attention to the prospectus of this valuable paper, in another column. As a newspaper, the Tribune is far ahead of any of its Chicago cotemporaries. Besides the regular dispatches, it has a large corps of special correspondents, by which means it is enabled to furnish its readers with the latest news in advance of all others. To those wishing to take a Chicago paper, we cordially recommend the Tribune.

[Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.]

The Chicago Tribune.—The prospectus of the above paper will be found elsewhere, and we commend it to the notice of our readers. The Tribune is a live, independent, outspoken journal, [illegible] the great commercial centre of the West, [illegible] interests of the Great Northwest, [illegible] have a large and generous support. [illegible] paper, it seems to us, is better adapted to the wants of this region than the Chicago Tribune.

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Chronicle.]

Chicago Tribune.—We call attention to the prospectus of this paper. The Tribune is now considered the most bold and fearless paper of the Northwest, and even those who do not like the principles which it advocates, are constrained to admit that the fearlessness which characterizes it is most admirable. Its commercial department is unexceptionable, and recommends itself to all business men.

[From the Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.]

The Chicago Tribune.—We are in receipt of the Daily Chicago Tribune. It is a journal unlike many others in one respect—it speaks its mind honestly and freely on all questions concerning the war. [illegible] sentiments, at times, which we dislike, but a little waiting and thinking brings the Tribune out right in the end. [illegible] It is the best in the State, and little inferior to the mammoth sheets of New York. Take it and read it.

Setting the Contrabands at Work.

[Hilton Head Correspondence, Dec. 7.]

It has been determined by Gen. Sherman to appoint an agent to collect and store the cotton, now lying loose in such immense quantities on the various deserted plantations on this and the neighboring islands. That which still remains unpicked will also be gathered and packed, and in this work the negroes are to be employed. A double purpose will thus be answered—the valuable commodity, in whose security the world is interested, will be obtained, and the inflammable material, out of which some propose to manufacture a servile insurrection, will be put to a much more advantageous use. The negroes, while picking and storing cotton, will be working against the rebellion, quite as effectively as if burning their master's houses, and shooting their masters themselves indiscriminately; and at the same time, the danger of dividing Northern sentiment will not be increased. The blacks are to be paid for their labor on proper vouchers, and the cotton is to be shipped to the Quartermaster-General at New York, and sold by him on public account. Lieut. Col. Nobles, late commanding the N. Y. 79th regiment, but who has within a few days, resigned his commission, has been appointed to superintend this important work. He is fitted for it, by his previous life, part of which has been spent at the South among the negroes and in the cotton country. It is believed that cotton worth from a million to a million and a half of money, can be immediately procured in this vicinity. Mr. Nobles has already begun the initiatory preparations for his important enterprise, and set out to-day for St. Helena Island. He may perhaps be unable to accomplish as much as he desires, as the rebels are burning or burying cotton as fast as they can, returning often in small squads at night to the places where Federal forces have visited during the day. As, however, reinforcements are expected to arrive here to-day, it will be in the power of the commanding General to make such a disposition of the troops as will prevent in future these returns. Nobles will take with him a large enough force to secure himself against any interruption.

The Condition of Kansas.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 8th.]

Kansas has already sent six thousand men to fight the battles of the Union, and her material prosperity attests the value of that sacrifice. On all sides of us we see prosperity and success. The farmer gets an increased price for his productions; the mechanic is kept in constant employment, and the State receives a forward impulse from the influx of money and the stimulation given to every branch of business. There is more money in the State to-day than ever before. A favorable season has given us luxuriant harvest. Farmers are blessed with full granaries and only ask for higher prices and an absent foe. The Government is expending millions of dollars here in buying supplies, and the producer who can wait a few months before selling will realize high prices for his crops. Kansas only asks that the invader be kept from her. No State is more prosperous to-day.

Scarcity of Coin in the South.

The scarcity of coin is general throughout the South. People who have it have hoarded it. In New Orleans, silver is at a premium of 40 and gold at 50 cents. Brokers would hand out a hundred dollars in coin for $150 in Tennessee money, while the Confederate bonds were held at a greater discount than the issues of the banks. No change was ever given for bank notes. Buy a half dollar's worth of stuff in the market, and the change was invariably made in tickets.

While seated in the saloon of the "Southern Coffee House," in Nashville, three soldiers entered and called for the drinks (at a dime each), and presented a dollar bill in payment. He was handed seventy cents in checks or tickets. The soldier demurred, and demanded the change; the checks, he said, would be of no use to him, as he was immediately going into camp. The barkeeper, however, was obdurate. "Well," said the soldier, "give me back the bill, and by G— I'll take pills and throw up all I've drank right here." But this proposition was not acceded to, and he left with the tickets in his pocket.

The Sawyer Projectiles.

Messrs. S. and A. M. Sawyer, of Fitchburgh, recently received a Government order for upward of seven thousand of their shell, case-shot, and canister, also a full park of rifled cannon, two five-inch guns, of the navy model, and four 24-pounders for fortifications. These arms and munitions are being prepared for Gen. Butler's command. The park of eight cannon are being manufactured by the Putnam Machine Company of Fitchburgh, upon a plan of the Sawyers, expressly for use of their projectiles. It consists of six 6-pounders, and two 12-pounders. They are rifled guns, made of fine cast steel, forged at the well-known Firth Foundry in England. Three of them are finished, and we much doubt if anything of the kind can be found at home or abroad, which can compare with them in excellence and beauty of workmanship.—*Fitchburgh (Mass.) Republican.*

The 6th District Congressman.

At the recent special election in this district for a member of Congress to fill the seat vacated by Gen. McClernand, the total number of votes polled was 8,259, of which Anthony L. Knapp received 8,083—scattering 176.—*Springfield Journal.*

☞ William G. Lapham of Canandaigua, superintendent of the Canandaigua & Elmira railroad, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the New York Central, for the Syracuse & Rochester division, to succeed Harlow Chittenden, who moves to the western division, vice Collamer deceased.

☞ A young man in blue coat and brass buttons, giving his name as George F. Davenport, Captain U. S. A., has been arrested at Pittsburgh for various little forgeries and other swindles practiced upon people in Cleveland. He had made several hundred dollars, all of which he lost in gambling at Pittsburgh.

☞ Col. William P. Innes's regiment of 1st Michigan Fusileers are under orders for Kentucky. The 12th Michigan, Col. Quinn, at Niles, has 800 men, and will be sent forward to the same destination as soon as possible.

☞ George D. Prentice has recently returned from Washington and his tour to the charge of his paper. There have been abundant tokens of a "'prentice hand" on the Louisville *Journal* during his absence.

☞ William Zapf, who murdered his brother-in-law Benj. Pickel, at Joliet, Ill., a week since, has been indicted, and will be tried at the next term of court.

☞ The Maine cavalry regiment, Col. John Goddard, has cost in its outfit and reorganization $239,026. It will go forward to the seat of war about Christmas.

☞ At Watertown, Wis., a day or two since a little daughter of William Seifert was scalded to death.

☞ Punch says the largest cotton *mill* in the world is the fight now going on in America.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
ORDER YOUR
INVITATIONS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
NOTICES,
CARDS,
LABELS, and
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
At Tribune Printing Office,
51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts.
Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address Wm. H. Rand, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862
And your stock of
BILL HEADS
Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.
FOR SALE
FOR CASH.
"Cash Means Money" not Land.
A large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety store in one of the best country towns in the West. [illegible]

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,
HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,
NUBIAS AND COMFORTERS,
Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions.
WOOLEN HOSIERY.
Gents and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.
[illegible]
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 .... LaSalle Street .... 41.

Dry Goods.

BARGAINS!
CLEARING SALE!
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY
TAKEN AT PAR FOR
DRY GOODS,
AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
Another large invoice of those superior
HOOP SKIRTS
Just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
WOOL BED BLANKETS,
A fine assortment just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
STRYKER & CO.'S
141 ...... LAKE STREET 141
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS!
Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts,
A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of
EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric.
Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods
SKATING CAPS,
NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &C.
A fine assortment of
VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS
In beautiful colors. Also,
Middlesex, Waterloo and Peacedale,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.
Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons
In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. [illegible] The goods are entirely new FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.
STRYKER & CO.
Have received some new styles of
WINTER CLOAKS
Of the latest mode. They manufacture all their own garments, and at SIX HOURS NOTICE will deliver any style of Cloak of their manufacture, and insure a well-fitting garment. Their prices are unusually low, stock complete, and they ask
AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
132 Lake-st., corner Wells.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. [illegible]
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 133 Lake-st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 830 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR SALE AT
140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters,
51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WERNER'S, [illegible] Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S [illegible]

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS!
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST!
[illegible]
HERRING & CO.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
No. 8 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Oil and Lamps.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT
GLASS OVAL
CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturer,
22 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS.
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
Cleveland, - - - Ohio.
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL.
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.
[illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts., West [illegible]
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. [illegible] price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—[illegible]

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Maps
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
[illegible]

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, [illegible]
FESTIVAL CHIMES
[illegible]
H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
[illegible]
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3696.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS.
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES
Shown with pleasure and sold low by GALE BROTHERS.
Druggists and dealers in every [illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., [illegible]
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals [illegible]
WILLARD S. POPE [illegible]

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & [illegible]
Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK,
Packing House, Archer Road, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS. [illegible]

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RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, Ill.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
[illegible]

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CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
Warranted to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible]
198 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
Shaw, Johnson & Co.,
OF CINCINNATI,
[illegible]
CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 31 LAKE STREET,
(Under the Tremont House,)
[illegible]

MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street.
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
[illegible]

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THE
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N.Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible], J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. B. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post-office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Physicians, Please Notice.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations
Free of Charge.
[illegible]

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—[illegible]
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
[illegible]
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
[illegible]
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
[illegible]

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS [illegible]
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill. Gents: This is to certify that [illegible] fire on the night of the [illegible] three-story building in which [illegible] had one of your HERRING'S FIRE [illegible] The Safe remained in the fire [illegible] 8 o'clock A. M., when the books [illegible] were removed in good condition [illegible] so that I have no trouble in settling [illegible] any more than if it had never [illegible] Respectfully yours, J. F. [illegible]

The above addressed to the [illegible] FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found [illegible]

HERRING & CO. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, No. 2 Lake Street, Chicago.

Oil and Lamps.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The best that have ever been offered [illegible] They are the best for the following reasons: 1.—Because, being of an oval shape [illegible] 2.—The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion [illegible] 3.—The glass is made largely of Lead and Flint [illegible]

Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil [illegible] Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys [illegible] upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers, 122 Clark Street, Chicago.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, - - - Ohio. Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL, Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared [illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West [illegible] LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As Thomas H. Wood & Co. [illegible] Lard Oils, and all other articles at their usual low prices, at 125 Randolph [illegible] Chicago.

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. [illegible] All communications requiring an answer must [illegible] close stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES. Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price [illegible] H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3484.

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NEW GOODS, ELEGANT GIFTS, RICH VASES, PARIAN IMAGES, TOILET BOTTLES [illegible] Shown with pleasure and sold low by GALE BROTHERS. Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. [illegible] TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December [illegible] [illegible] WILLARD A. POPE, Engineer.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK, Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS. [illegible]

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] go to A. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! [illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, [illegible] COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [illegible] Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4388, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] 108 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 111 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Cane and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus [illegible] Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW FURNITURE STORE. Shaw, Johnson & Co., OF CINCINNATI. [illegible] CABINET FURNITURE, No. 81 LAKE STREET, (Under the Tremont House,) [illegible]

MORGAN has Removed to 109 Randolph Street, [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, [illegible]

Medicinal.

HENNINGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THE DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM [illegible] OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. [illegible] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. [illegible] HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c., [illegible] Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]

Hard Rubber Truss.

BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible]

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TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

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MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS. Nominal Capital, . . $50,000. Paid up Capital, . . $35,000. Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons of Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets, A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND Collection Office. BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills, Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A, MANUFACTURERS OF SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.) Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 273 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. BAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND, Dealers in Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal, Corner Market and Washington streets. Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED. E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords. MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. [illegible] White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 7 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. [illegible] H. F. STANLEY, 164 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

Views of a Liberal Organ.

[From the London Daily News, Nov. 28.]

The American Government is surely the most unfortunate of governments, or else the most sanguine. An officer of the Federal Navy has struck a better blow for the rebel cause than either General Beauregard or Johnston has yet been able to do. There is rejoicing on board the Nashville, and if Messrs. Yancey and Dudley Mann did not feast their friends last night they missed a fine opportunity. The news by the La Plata, which we publish to-day, will raise the spirits of the whole South. The United States Government—for, until the act is disavowed and atoned for, on it must fall the responsibility—has struck its best friend in the face, a friend that never yet, when smitten on the left cheek, turned the right for a second blow.

The remote consequences of this act we shall not attempt to predict. Enough for the present that it is one which will make it the duty of our Government to insist on ample, complete, and immediate satisfaction. Its wanton folly bids us hope that Lieut. Fairfax was acting without instructions, and that the Washington Cabinet will no sooner learn what has taken place in the Bahama channel than it will disavow the act, restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and tender the fullest apology. Nothing short of this reparation can be accepted. Until there has been time to receive news from Washington, we feel bound to believe that the seizure of passengers on board the Trent was an act as much in excess of duty as it was in violation of public law. No government should know better than that of the United States the lines which separate the rights of belligerents and neutrals respectively. While this war lasts we must submit to have our mercantile vessels stopped on the high seas by both parties in search of contraband. Had Lieutenant Fairfax confined himself to demanding Mr. Slidell's despatches, and taken them off, we must have acquiesced in his visit as one of the disagreeable incidents to a voyage in the neighborhood of contending foes. But the seizure of persons stands on a different footing. In the eyes of Mr. Seward, Messrs. Slidell and Mason are rebels; in our eyes they are simply passengers. And the Washington Government may rest assured we shall no more permit it to take its rebels out of our vessels than we should concede a similar right to Austria or Russia.

The circumstances of this event still more strongly compel us to believe, in the absence of direct evidence, that this aggression was ordered by the United States Government. The cabinet at Washington knows perfectly well that it cannot act in this fashion with impunity. *In fact at this moment its cause lies at our mercy.* We could with ease remove that severe pressure which it exerts on the South by means of its blockade, and on which, far more than on the sword, it relies for success. We could open all the southern ports at once to receive gold, and commodities, and munitions of war, in return for cotton. And if need be, we could at small cost find abundant occupation for all the San Jacintos they could muster, and for half the army of the Potomac into the bargain. We have given no provocation for this outrage. The course of our Government has been uniformly forbearing and considerate. Lord Palmerston's high spirit has manifested itself only in magnanimity. No minister could have avoided more anxiously all that could fairly give offense, or when occasions for remonstrance have arisen, as in the recent imprisonment of British subjects, have borne himself with more patience. And for what object should the United States Government risk a rupture with this country? For the miserable gratification of getting the persons of two of its adversaries into its power. The Washington Cabinet has shown itself sufficiently imbecile, but to authorize the forcible arrest of gentlemen under the protection of the British flag would be nothing less than madness.

Alarming Conditions in Europe.

[From the London Chronicle, Nov. 28.]

The presages of a desperate winter are multiplying. Far and wide, upon the continent, financial clouds gather over the political and industrial prospect. The New World conflagration threatens to consume the materials of prosperity to millions on both sides of the Atlantic. At home, the disastrous prelude has already begun; forerunning, we cannot but anticipate, a period of general suffering, in which, naturally and inevitably, the poorer classes will endure the utmost bitterness of the blight. Nor is it possible, notwithstanding the sincere reports of Sir Robert Peel, to doubt that Ireland will be called upon to undergo another ordeal, comparatively lenient perhaps, yet aggravated by the diminished capacity of England to relieve her. We know that the fair weather prophets are arguing differently; they subsist, of course, upon artificial confidence; they are nothing if not declaiming about the unexampled fortunes of the British empire. But all this rhapsody will not set a single mill going, will bring comfort to no Lancashire cottage, will neither open a cotton market nor create a cotton supply. Surveying the broad arena of Europe, can it be honestly affirmed that the aspects of the season are cheerful. *There is no panic, but at the same time there is no approach to a settlement of existing complications in Italy. The French horizon is in all directions dark, ominous and melancholy. Austria stands upon the brink of civil war, and Russia is returning to barbarism.* The French nation, notwithstanding commercial treaties, is not buying of us with any particular enthusiasm. Turkey can hardly be kept afloat; and, elsewhere, statesmen must work incessantly at the pumps to prevent the peace of Europe from sinking into fathomless depths of slaughter.

In the United Kingdom matters are not improving. A humble test is affected in the dullness of the statute fairs; wages have fallen twenty per cent; old men, in the agricultural districts, can scarcely secure employment at any price; the unhired multitudes threaten to be dismally large, and to them the winter threatens a long series of sore privations. And then, what of that mighty aggregate to which the cottonpod gives labor and life—that four millions stricken by the curse of a civil war beyond the seas? Their earnings have withered from a livelihood into a pittance; they are struggling with want; soon they may have to face starvation; for them the times are hard indeed—"half-time" is "hard-times" with a vengeance. Yet we must not fly away with the notion that there is no cotton within reach, or that the stock is nearly exhausted. We find a difficulty in buying, but a still greater difficulty in selling. The South sold its raw materials and bought our manufactures. The defeated tory candidate at Carlisle, who sputtered himself into a passion on the hustings, declared that he understood the whole of this question. Then why did he not explain it to the electors? he said not a word about the falling off in the demand for Manchester goods, though in that lies half the mystery of the desolate haze which hangs around the forthcoming Christmas. Exceptional circumstances have, as yet, buoyed up the money market; yet the influence of the American conflict is not unfelt by the upper ten thousand of the city. They pretend that, after a short interval, we shall have opened so many sources of cotton supply—in Russia, France, Spain, Egypt, India, Brazil, and the Islands that an embarrassment of riches may be expected; but there are two considerations accompany this boastful view of affairs. In the first place, where are the new markets? In the second, that which may be "a short interval" to a London merchant, may bring famine and death to the poor spinner.

At Manchester, we are told, there is scarcely business enough doing to test the strength of prices, yet the news from India has not been unfavorable. Add to this state of things the depression of the silk trade in all parts of England, the prodigious calamities which have overtaken the fishing trade, the results of the late storm, and a hundred other accidents presaging great distress among the poorest of the poor. It is not for humanity to repine under the visitations of God. We must accept the hurricane, the pestilence and the blight from the Power that sent them; but the one overwhelming cause of all that we suffer and shall suffer, as the year darkens to its end, is the American civil war, and the American civil war has been rendered doubly grievous to civilization because the North has blockaded the South. That blockade, of course, is a sham—it has been broken again and again, and, in accordance with the law of nations, ratified at Paris, ought no longer to be recognized. Apart, however, from the inquiry whether it should ever have been acknowledged, directly or indirectly, lies the question whether the North, by its attitude, has not justified the resentment, and even the retaliation, of Europe. In one sense it has invaded Lancashire, and pillaged a thousand English factories; in another it has established a pirate law along the Atlantic coast; in a third its soldiers and police have filibustered, with amazing want of scruple, against British subjects supposed to be under the protection of that which is called American law. These spoiled, overgrown, precocious and swaggering sons of ours, have behaved to us as France, as Russia, as Austria, as Prussia, as all Europe together would not have dared to behave. And, in the meantime, we are privileging them to paralyze our looms, to starve our fellow countrymen, to commit a gross and wanton outrage on our flag, to banish our ships from ports where they are welcome, and, under a code of their own, to arrest, insult and maltreat English citizens with total impunity, at least, unless we regard a protest from Lord Lyons, followed by no results, as a satisfaction to our national honor. We should prefer some energetic action on the part of Earl Russell, as Foreign Minister of Great Britain, representing the policy and the resolves of the entire Cabinet. No one could imagine for an instant that the British Government dreads an explanation with the Northern federacy, in spite of the proposal of its rowdy editors "to finish off the old country and the South together while they are about it." This bombast is of a piece with the menace to hang every captured confederate as a rebel, as if, to begin with, the United States have not flourished upon the fruits of rebellion, and as if one-half of her citizens had a right to coerce the other upon false pretences. For never was a pretence more lying and cowardly than that this insolent republic, this bullying section of a nationality, this vaporing mob, which crowns its General a Napoleon before he has won a victory, is contending for the principle of freedom. *Woe to the colored man who now treads the steps of New York.* Woe to the black wretch who fancies that, after the battle has been fought, and the confederacy chained, he may escape Northwards unpursued by the bloodhounds of the Fugitive Slave law. The war is a huge faction fight, and the North has taken every conceivable measure to render the mutual animosity unappeasable. It is for us, no doubt, to stand by, to watch, and to remain neutral. But it is no part of our duty to leave our countrymen unprotected, to permit insults, or suffer our trade to be cut up and our industry destroyed by illegal acts and proclamations of no tenable authority. *A naval armament on its way to Mexico, perhaps might wait until an English citizen had been assured in its rights of the Southern waters, under the united sanction of the French and British flags.* At all events, this broken blockade, the great piracy of the North, has become intolerable, aggressive and lawless. We urge no rash or violent meddling; but it would be a warm relief to the public mind throughout the United Kingdom, were the foreign Secretary, through one medium or another, to offer some explanation of the policy to be pursued, *in the interests of the English people,* by the English government. *The winter is upon us, gloomy and threatening; the workhouse are rapidly filling; the coming Christmas will be black for many; a political frost has preceded the ice and snow of December.* There must be sorrow and tears—unhappily, too, crime and desperation—in uncounted homes before this year has been rung out. Will the government, then, render what help it can to a country compelled by an usurpation of maritime prerogative, to share in the punishment of a folly and wickedness not her own? Be it remembered that compassion for the suffering classes is not the only sentiment that the rich may experience during a season of far spread misery.

No thought is more distant from us than that of palliating the outrages of exasperated artisans; but we have facts to deal them, and, too often, morality is out of the question. There is a menace, we say, in the stealthy step of this joyless winter. That menace is in the attitude of the North American federacy, responsible for a civil war in the New, and an industrial collapse in the Old World. Are there no means of averting the evil, or is our Foreign Minister, in his old age, a stickler and a skeptic? It is very certain that millions of Englishmen are reasoning on the same topic, and arriving at nearly the same conclusions. *They perceive at last that Mr. Lincoln is no more an abolitionist than he is an emperor*—though why they should ever have thought otherwise, knowing the character of Mr. Seward, passes all understanding.

The Republican Court—Rules of Washington Etiquette.

["Perley" Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

We read in "Philps's Handbook of Washington," a volume daintily bound in crimson and gold, that "at the seat of government, a conventional form of social intercourse seems absolutely indispensable." Before the first month of Washington's administration had passed, this question of "etiquette" kicked up a row at the Republican Court, and there was a prolonged discussion between the Federalist Hamilton and the Democrat Jefferson before a "code" could be agreed upon satisfactory to the courtly dames in powdered hair, long bodices, rustling skirts and high, red-heeled shoes. This "code," is the supreme law at the present time. *Tempora mutantur*—but though the times change, the Washingtonian "code of etiquette" remains. The first article, that neither the President nor his wife can return visits, was partially disregarded by Jefferson, who abolished the "Republican Court" established by Washington and kept up by John Adams. Madison did not exactly dare to restore the "full-dress drawing rooms," but he rarely visited, although Mrs. Madison, then in the bloom of youth, used to return calls. Mrs. Monroe was in feeble health, and thus had a pretext for returning to the original etiquette, and since her day neither the President nor his wife have returned the visits which all pay to them.

The Vice President owes a visit to the President, on the meeting of Congress, and on New Years' day—but he is entitled to the first visit from all others, which he may return by card or in person. The judges of the Supreme Court call on the President annually, on the opening of the Court and on New Years' day. Members of the Cabinet call on the President annually, on the opening of the Court and on New Years' day. Members of the Cabinet call on the President on New Years' day and the Fourth of July, but they must annually make the first call, either in person, or by leaving a visiting card, on the Vice President, the judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State, he addressed a formal letter to Vice President Tompkins, in which he repudiated the right of Senators to exact the first call from Cabinet officers, but he was overruled by the State Rights men, who regarded Senators as representatives of sovereign powers. So the Senators only owe the first visit to the President, the Vice President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Speaker of the House, and they even claim the first visit as due them from Foreign Ministers.

Representatives are expected to call in person, or to leave a card, soon after the opening of each session, upon the President, Vice President, Judges, Cabinet officers, Speaker and Foreign Ministers. All minor officials owe the first visit—and what is laid down by the gentlemen, applies to the ladies. So next to Mrs. Lincoln, the Mrs. Senators are highcockolorems, the Cabinet dames come next, then the Mistress Representatives, and so down until the better halves of the smallest salaried clerks are reached. After which, (as the *Independence* programmes say) come "strangers and citizens generally." Visiting by card is the most expeditious and least expensive way, for although engraved pasteboard is costly, hack-hire is costlier. A member of Congress, who wishes to be the entire Stilton, must distribute about five hundred cards at the commencement of each session, which the knowing ones get tucked into their stationery accounts.

Public Debt of Ohio.

The receipts of the Ohio Treasury for the year ending November 15th were $1,639,981; and the disbursements $1,630,674. This was the regular course of the State finances. The commissioners of the Sinking Fund report, in addition, that the whole amount taken on the Union loan of three millions authorized by the Legislature is $1,212,039. This amount added to the public debt existing November 15, 1860, makes the total State debt, foreign and domestic, and for war purposes, $15,462,273.34, which amount is reduced by sums returned by the General Government on account of advances for the war, $565,000. Therefore the actual increase of the State debt in 1861 was only $647,039.45. The total annual interest on the public debt of Ohio is now $888,406.90, and on the Trust Fund $165,572.43. The Trust Fund, which is held under the Constitution for the support of popular education, was, November 15, 1861, $2,759,540.40.

☞ On the 3d inst., at Lancaster, Grant county, Wis., a young man, a stranger, died at the Mansion House. He refused to give any information as to where he was from. He called himself John Wells, and from letters found on his person it was thought that he had two brothers and a sister in Huntington, Connecticut—Benjamin, David and Sarah Wells—but no tidings could be obtained of any such persons. This publication is given, if possible, to give a clue to the friends and relatives of the deceased as to his fate.

— Two brothers named Scott, residing in Rice county, Minnesota, are quite largely engaged in wool-growing. They have between 700 and 800 sheep, in addition to which they purchased, a short time ago, 100 fine blooded ewes, at $10 per head. The produce of wool from their herd this year, was 3,500 pounds, which they sold at their farm a few days ago, for 40c a pound, amounting to $1,400. The increase more than pays the expenses of keeping. So much for intelligent wool-growing.

— Sixty thousand pounds of ginseng have been purchased by the dealers in the article at St. Peter during the past season.

— The Richmond *Examiner* says that the entire pork crop of the South is lamentably insufficient, but that the danger is much increased by the scarcity of salt; that it would take all the salt in the South to cure its pork, and consequently a large portion of the hogs will not be killed because they cannot be cured. But "what can't be cured must be endured," and the hogs may rejoice in a longer lease of life.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes, BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 33 Beekman street, New York.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS. Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 20 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREMBLY, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2082.

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! New and Rich Styles. KIER'S BEST OIL, AT POPE & SLOCUM'S 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS. GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block. [illegible] JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 29th, 1861. Notice to Stockholders. At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE. 46 LAKE STREET, (Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill. BLACKBURN BROS. Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. To be sold LOW FOR CASH. Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell Exclusively for Cash. We WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street. N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. B. BROS.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AT THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83 Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
26,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
825 casks SHEET ZINC,
15 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Plain Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tinware, Pressed Tinware, "Wheeling" Nails. A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, C. W. SELDEN.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by LOW PRICES. We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words, And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO. Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Miller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 8th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given [illegible] CHAS. H. S. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. [illegible] J. H. MAYBORN, Compl't's Sol'r.

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! AT FASSETT & COOK'S Emporium of Photographic Art. FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, Selected and purchased by an Agent in New York, HAVE ARRIVED, And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes, Cartes de Visite! The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation. PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the BEST PICTURES, Unsurpassed by any in the country. We have also the largest and best selected stock of GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere. ADVICE TO SITTERS: Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office OF L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

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Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Nov. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M. except Sundays, and 9:30 P. M. [illegible] The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M. JAS. ROBB, Receiver.

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GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, [illegible] E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at [illegible] For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York [illegible] W. M. F. BRINK, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freights through, as authorized by the Companies above named, at their office, No. 9 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible] SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

The printers of this paper offer TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS as a Premium for the best Poem to be presented to the readers of the TRIBUNE on the 1st of January. Contributions will be received until the 26th inst., and the reward will be made by competent literary gentlemen.

THE UNION & FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The secret of the unending popularity of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, rests in the fact that no expense or pains is spared to adopt the latest improvements and inventions that genius and experience suggest.

ALBUMS.—A large supply of elegantly finished Photographic Albums, with a complete assortment of Cartes de Visite, consisting of all the American Generals and the most distinguished personages of Europe and America, has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. C. S. Mercordia, Chaplain of the 20th regiment Illinois Volunteers, will address the citizens of Bloomington on Tuesday, the 17th, Pontiac on the 18th, and Wilmington on the 20th inst., in behalf of the condition and wants of the troops. Socks, mittens and contributions for a chapel tent will be received.

COL. BELL'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Since the consolidation of Col. Bell's cavalry regiment with Maj. Hartmann's Dragoons, a slight change has necessarily been made in the staff. The regimental officers are: Colonel Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel Hartmann, First Major Youst, Second Major, A. C. Ellithorpe, Adjutant Clarkson.

LECTURE BY REV. Z. HUMPHREY.—The fifth lecture of the course in behalf of the Ladies Education Society, will be given this evening at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Z. Humphrey. The subject "Americanisms," in the hands of this popular speaker, will draw a large and appreciative audience. Tickets to be had at the door.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge Goodrich, there was a suit pending in which a new phase of the late stamp tail currency question was presented. This was a case brought by Philo Carpenter, Esq., against the Marine Bank, to secure a deposit of $3,000, made in that institution of Illinois or mixed currency, about the 29th of April last. The question involves directly the effect of the agreement entered into at that time between the bankers and their customers, agreeing to receive a certain number of Illinois bank issues at par during the continuance of the war. A contract, bearing the signatures of the complainant and defendant, to the above effect, was introduced as testimony. The decision will be awaited with considerable interest.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—To persons unacquainted with physiological chemistry, it may appear strange that Iron should form an element in the human body, and to many it may seem unimportant whether the quantity contained in the system is large or small. The Blood is the Life," for from its vital fluid each tissue of the body receives such elements as are necessary for its nutrition and growth. Bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog the lungs, will stupify the brain, will obstruct the liver, will deaden the intestinal motions, will send its disease-producing elements to every part of the system. Good blood cannot be produced unless the food is properly digested. The BITTER WINE OF IRON is the most powerful invigorator, digestive, tonic cordial known. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—On Saturday night last, about ten o'clock, the residents of Fourth Avenue in the vicinity of Polk street, were aroused by agonizing screams which were soon explained by a lady, Mrs. Fox, living at No. 210, rushing out upon the bridewalk enveloped in a sheet of flame. By the presence of mind of Mrs. Fox, together with the assistance of several of the neighbors, the flames were extinguished, but not until she was badly burned. The cause of the accident was the old story—the explosion of a burning fluid lamp which Mrs. Fox was filling. In an instant everything was in flames, the furniture, carpets, and a cradle in which a little child was sleeping. But for the timely arrival of the neighbors, a most fearful accident must have occurred.

We understand and we are glad to learn that it is proposed to introduce an ordinance at the next meeting of the Common Council regulating the sale and use of this diabolical compound. People will never learn caution from accidents, and it is high time for the law to exert its salutary influence.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the late annual meeting of the Historical Society held at the residence of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter L. Newberry; Vice Presidents, William B. Ogden and George Manierre; Treasurer, William Blair; Recording Secretary and Librarian, William Barry; Corresponding Secretary, E. B. McGagg. The thanks of the Society were returned to Wm. Ilem A. Brown, Esq., on his retirement, at his own repeated request, from the office of President, held by him since its foundation in 1856.

An address was delivered by the Hon. S. W. Fuller, on the claims of Northwestern history, illustrating the importance of timely and energetic effort to collect and secure its materials for posterity.

Mr. Fuller's address, which was warmly applauded, was followed by the annual report of Mr. Barry, the Secretary, reviewing the transactions of the year. The report shows a receipts in collections as follows: Bound books, 1,416; unbound documents, books and pamphlets, 9,622; periodical files 810; newspaper files, 188; old newspapers, 95; maps and charts, 185; manuscripts, 148; prints, 45; collections, 9; total 13,018. Expended for books, $20.

[After the close of the regular exercises, upon an invitation from Wm. B. Esq., Ogden, the presiding officer, some forcible remarks on the importance of history and historical research were presented by Francis J. Grund, Esq., who also communicated the favorable impressions he had received, on a late visit at the Society's room.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Yesterday morning an interesting case was brought before Justice Davis, of the Police Court, the facts in which, as obtained from the prosecuting witness and others, are mainly as follows: A few months since, Mildred A. Bowles, a girl sixteen years of age, left her home in Belfast, Maine, ostensibly to attend a boarding school at Boston. Possessed of notions more romantic than sensible, she resolved to run away. She started to come to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where she had an uncle residing. Two months ago she arrived in Milwaukee in company of a Boston gentleman, whose protection she had sought. There their paths diverged; his business calling him to Iowa. His treatment of the girl was honorable in the extreme. After spending a few weeks in Wisconsin, Mildred started for home again, acting, it is supposed upon advice of her uncle.

On the cars, between this city and Milwaukee, she made the acquaintance of a man by the name of Laselle. Under pretence of showing her about the city, he induced her to pause in her journey, and she accordingly stopped at various hotels, and finally engaged rooms at the Stewart House, on State street, whence her new acquaintance finally removed her to the Sefforth House. Here, according to her statement, Laselle accomplished her ruin. A week ago, the landlord of the Stewart House learning the facts, confided them to Superintendent of Police, C. B. Bradley, who immediately set detectives at work upon the case.

A man by the name of Stein, under the assumed name of Hoffman, became connected with the affair, Laselle having absconded the girl, alleging in a letter that he was unable longer to support her. Board was then obtained by Stein for Mildred at the house of one Mrs. Moore, in State street. She was removed from the Sefforth House and conveyed in a hack to this place on Saturday night. Policemen were watching her and awaiting her appearance. She had hardly got inside of the building where a descent was made upon the house and all its inmates arrested.

The unfortunate girl is very young and attractive and speaks French and German fluently. Of the merits of the case, we know nothing further than the statement of the girl. The parties arrested have always borne an excellent reputation and are well known in their community as business men. We hope the examination which takes place on Wednesday will release them of the serious charge made against them.

Stein and Laselle gave bail yesterday in the sum of $200 each for their appearance. Mrs. Moore recognized in $100. Thus the case at present stands.

THE WAR FEELING OF CHANGE.

Views and Opinions of the Merchants.

A Vigorous Policy Advocated

The reception of the news of the threatened ruptures between this country and England, consequent upon the Trent affair, caused universal excitement yesterday throughout the city among all classes of our citizens. The daily session of the Board of Trade was especially marked by an earnestness and unanimity of feeling upon the all-engrossing topic which entirely absorbed the minor questions of bargain and sale. Over six hundred merchants were present on 'Change—the prominent, solid men of the city, representing every department of our heavy business interests. Although considerable excitement prevailed, the prominent characteristic of the meeting were the calm, earnest discussions of this new war-problem, the deep-seated convictions and resolute expressions of the only course left to pursue.

Upon this one point all were unanimous—that it was not for our interest to heedlessly accept this war which England seems, from the tenor of the dispatches, determined to fasten upon us, if it could be honorably avoided. If, however, the law was upon our side and the war was a necessity, then it was our duty to stand by our position to the last extremity. Before accepting the ultimatum of war, the sentiment of the Board favored a submission of the case to the arbitration of some disinterested power—Sweden, Prussia or Italy.

The establishment of the National Armory and of a naval depot at this point were most strongly urged than ever before. It was the universal opinion of the board, that in case of the threatened war, naval stores should be concentrated here and that our propellers, steamers and larger sailing vessels should be properly and securely armed.

One sentiment, the most prominent of all, was freely expressed, advocating a bold and vigorous policy upon the part of the Administration in its dealings with the Southern rebels. Many prominent members of the Board heretofore disagreeing with the views set forth in the TRIBUNE, came boldly up to its standard, and were free to admit that although opposed heretofore, they now agreed with its advanced position. There was no resource left but to rally as a unit, and by vigorous, determined and concerted action, stand by the flag and crush out the rebellion, by the employment of every means recognized in civilized warfare.

The Soldiers' Aid Festival.

The Soldiers' Aid Festival, notices of which have from time to time appeared in our columns, commenced yesterday, and was inaugurated with gratifying success. The ladies, it seems, have been around the city gathering up provisions, which have been generously contributed by citizens, and they are now able to announce that they are prepared to feed *one thousand persons* daily for the remainder of the week. Their tables are set at usual meal times in the lower apartments of Bryan Hall. Dinner may be obtained there any hour, from 12 M. until 4 P. M.

On Wednesday evening comes the Grand Operatic Concert by Madame Matilda Crovelli, and a Grand Troupe, on which occasion some of the choicest selections from Italian Opera will be performed. This is done for the benefit of the same fund. Tickets for this occasion have been reduced to fifty cents, that all may have a chance to attend, and at the same time contribute to a deserving charity. The managers are taking every means in their power to make this fair a substantial benefit for the sustenance of sick soldiers and their families, and the amount that thus shall be furnished now rests with the Chicago public.

A Bold Operation.

On Saturday night last, the army chest of the U. S. Paymaster, John H. Kinzie, which had been placed temporarily in a hall of the upper story of his residence on Michigan street, was mysteriously spirited away, and when wanted could not be found. This was a heavy loss in more respects than one—the chest itself weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and containing gold and silver coin to the amount of $6200. Information of the robbery was conveyed to the Central Police station, and competent officers were detailed by Mr. Bradley to investigate the case. The chest was found on Sunday buried in the stable yard in the rear of Mr. Kinzie's residence, the lock invisible, and the funds, of course, unmolested. Traces left by the thief in the gravel walk, he being unable to carry the load without disturbing the earth with it, and the prints of the fall from the act.

The establishment of the National Armory and of a naval depot at this point were most strongly urged than ever before. It was the universal opinion of the board, that in case of the threatened war, naval stores should be concentrated here and that our propellers, steamers and larger sailing vessels should be properly and securely armed.

2d. Have the Mayor and Comptroller power to issue the bonds and retire the scrip and other indebtedness of the city, without the action of the Common Council, or must that body take some action upon the reports made to them by the Comptroller and Commissioners, before the bonds can be issued? Is the duty of issuing imposed directly upon the Mayor and Comptroller, or is it made to depend upon the action of the Common Council?

[After considering the nature of the act to be done, and establishing the fact that the Council have no power to re-investigate the claims passed upon by the Claims Commissioners, the Court proceeded:]

The conclusions, then, to which those views lead are, 1st, That the holders of claims passed upon by the Commissioners are acquiring with the holders of scrip and other floating indebtedness, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds authorized to be issued by Sec. 34. That the action of the Commissioners does not depend on the action of the Council for its finality, and can neither be directly reviewed nor set aside by that body; 3d, That the duty of issuing bonds and retiring indebtedness is imposed in the Mayor and Comptroller exclusively, and in case of refusal by them to act, compelled to perform it by mandamus if no other specific remedy exists. It is not sufficient that the party must have a remedy at law in this case for the recovery of his demand. Unless there is some other remedy by which the party can exercise the right granted by this act, then there is no other specific and adequate remedy within the contemplation of this principle; and by the familiar rule that *ubi jus ibi remedium* is demand, it by necessary implication, depends in no degree upon the assent or dissent of the functionaries. If, therefore, the powers conferred by this act are unconstitutional, no objection can be urged to the act on the ground of impolicy.

Is the power given to the commissioners judicial? The statute in substance provides that the Mayor and Comptroller shall have power to issue and negotiate bonds, and with the proceeds retire a certain portion of the floating indebtedness, including the kind of claims held by the relators in this application. The only condition attached to their assignment out of this fund is that they shall be first passed upon and adjusted by the Commissioners appointed by the act. The general rights of the creditor are not made to depend upon a presentation of his claim and his allowance by the Board. He may present it or not as he pleases, and his omission to do so can work no prejudice to his legal right to seek redress in a suit in the courts. If, however, he seeks satisfaction out of the fund contemplated by the law, he must first procure the adjustment of his claim by the Commissioners. The privilege, conferred by the act, is in the nature of a gratuity and the party can only acquire it by a compliance with the law. He has no right to demand it upon any other condition. Before that right attaches, the law may be repealed. What effect a disallowance of his claim by the Commissioners would have upon his rights further than to debar him from payment out of the fund, may presently appear.

It is manifest, therefore, that the power conferred upon the Commissioners is in no sense judicial; that it is the mere exercise of authority to audit and adjust certain claims and submit to it by the voluntary election of the parties, viz: the public on the one side, and the claimant on the other. Before it no party is compelled to present his claim to make such submission. It is unquestioned for the Legislature in their wisdom to modify the charter by the creation of this board, and to make the payment of claims out of a particular fund depend upon their adjustment by them. No greater legal objection exists to the exercise of legislative power in this way than to that by which the Office of Comptroller was created and vested with powers. The only question, if any, is that that power may be made to depend, in part, upon the effect of the decision upon the right of the claimant. In the case of the Comptroller it is would be claimed that a discretion exists on account of his name being connected with the office, between the parties as against the claimant; whilst in adverse decisions of the Commissioners might be claimed to have the effect of depriving the party of a remedy of law under some mistake of the law or the misconstruction or misapplication of testimony, could be shown. This distinction, if it has any foundation, can only stand upon the assumption that there has been a voluntary submission of the claim to the Commissioners by the claimant, and that his act is no doing, cannot be considered in establishing a voluntary submission of the Commissioners on both sides to adjust their differences. How, so far as any legal consequences can flow from this distinction is prejudicial to the rights of the corporation, it is of no practical importance. Looking at it in this view it would be conceded by the action of the Commissioners and the decision could only be impeached for fraud or mistake. It is, however, really unnecessary to strictly define the powers of the Commissioners, the city of Chicago is in effect deprived of the right of trial by jury. Both these objections may be considered together, as both imply an exercise of judicial power. The legislature has absolute control over municipal corporations to create, change, modify or destroy them at pleasure. The constitution contains no restriction; expressly or impliedly upon their action in such cases. Hence the creation of a corporation or the subsequent modification of its charter by the Legislature, depends in no degree upon the assent or dissent of the inhabitants. It, therefore, the powers conferred by this act are unconstitutional, no objection can be urged to the act on the ground of impolicy.

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